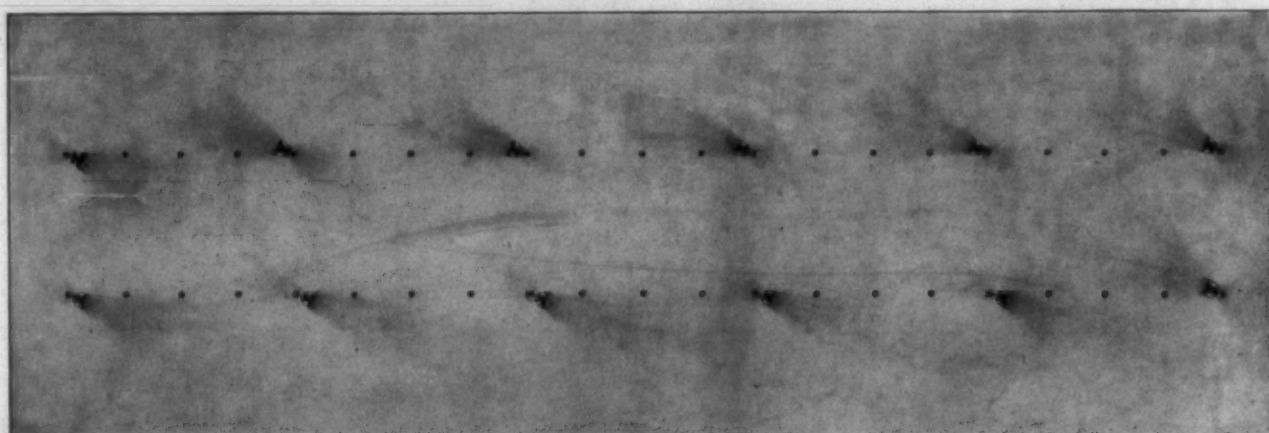


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1926

NUMBER 9



TYPICAL INSTALLATION OF BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF HUMIDIFIED AIR
Humidifiers are mounted on columns whenever practicable, thus avoiding all unsightly overhead drain piping in bays. Note perfect horizontal circulation of air,—no dry spots—moisture distributed evenly and thoroughly throughout the room.

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A BAHNSON SYSTEM of Humidification installed now will keep the work running smoothly during the dry summer days.

Maximum efficiency, Dependable Automatic Humidity Control, Economy of Operation,—you get them all in a BAHNSON SYSTEM.

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Differences In "Make-Up"



We have seen why modern textile plants require humidifiers when their early predecessors didn't. In our last talk we took a sketchy trip through the several cotton manufacturing processes and noted what seemed to be the best air condition for each.

And then I hear you ask—"What more is there?"

There's a lot. We can agree on the best air conditions for the several processes. The next thing is to secure them—and keep them—with so many "variables" in our equation.



Suppose you had a cotton mill in Arizona and another in Maine. With what you know about the average climates of each, you would not expect to burn as many pounds of coal to heat the one in Arizona as the one in Maine, would you?

And—on the other hand—knowing what you do about the two climates, wouldn't you expect the mill in Arizona to require more pounds of vapor to maintain satisfactory air conditions—than the one in Maine?

Your "make-up" pounds of vapor, tons in some cases, must be this: what you want, minus what nature gives you to start with. So a dry locality will require more "make-up" vapor. Textile plants in a moist locality will

still have this problem of "make-up"—but the problem will not be so much of a one.

If you were our client you wouldn't have us completely ignore this variable of climate, would you? The economy of adequate humidification means adequate in the climate where your mill is—to start with. Too much is a waste. Too little is a crime. And what might be too little humidifying capacity or "make-up" in Arizona, might be too much in Maine!

There are a lot of other variables. Where your mill is built is one.



How it is built is another. What it is built of is still another. The height and width and length in relation to each other is one more.

There is one more variable that I want to talk to you about in greater detail. It still has to do with climate; the climate you create and want to neutralize. If you generate an Arizona right in your own mill, what are you going to do about it? In our first talk, I told you that the greater part of the humidity necessary in certain textile operations is for an entirely different purpose than was originally supposed.

We will take a look at that next time.

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Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning*

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Canadian Agents, W. J. Westaway Company, Ltd.
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Adequate Humidity means adequate capacity. Capacity means gallons.

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VOL. 30

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The Problem of the Far East

THE problems of the Far East are manifold, but from the viewpoint of America and Americans these varied and yet interrelated questions may be summarized as one:

How shall America best promote her economic and political interests in the Far East, and thereby further the welfare of humanity

Most of the problems in the Pacific area are really interrelated. The conditions in China are matters of concern to the civilized world. The attitude of Japan toward China affects Russia and Great Britain and the United States and Canada. The decisions of the Tariff Conference now sitting in Peking or of the commission dealing with extraterritoriality in China are matters affecting not China alone but all other nations as well.

The Institute of Pacific Relations.

During the first half of last July there was held in Honolulu the Institute of Pacific Relations, a gathering of about one hundred persons coming from the various countries around the Pacific: Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Canada, the United States, with also a small contingent from Korea and the Philippine Islands—all of them people interested in the Far East from motives of business or politics or science or religion, but all of them experts in their fields, meeting to discuss the most important matters of common interest. The conferences were mostly private, so that the expression of opinions might be frank. As acquaintance developed, the discussions were very frank and very much to the point, even on matters that might well have become subjects of heated controversy; yet the spirit of friendliness and harmony prevailed. The members of the conference separated much better friends than when they met and much more enlightened regarding the points of view of the leaders of the different countries. Although none of them had come there as politicians or as representatives of their governments, they were men well equipped to aid their governments and their countries in reaching reasonable and friendly solutions of their common problems. So successful was the Institute that the members decided to make it a permanent institution, which should meet presumably biennially and between meetings should study in a

Address by Jeremiah W. Jenks, Research Professor of Government, New York University; President, Alexander Hamilton Institute, before National Foreign Trade Convention, Charleston, S. C.

thorough scientific spirit the problems which affect the welfare of them all.

The British Colonies.

In the minds of most of the American present (26 in all) one especially gratifying feature of the conference was the attitude toward America of the representatives from the British self-governing colonies. Of course, we have long known that Canada, Australia, and New Zealand had views quite similar to our own regarding many problems of common interest, such as the financial situation in China, Oriental immigration, the growth of trans-Pacific commerce and trade, racial problems, and other questions with which we are all concerned. I think, however, that few of us Americans had realized of what real significance these self-governing colonies of Great Britain had become of late years in the settlement of many world problems. We have not fully realized that since the great War there has existed the "British Commonwealth," of which all of these colonies are full-fledged members, with a voice in council and real weight in determining the solution of international problems that concern them; yet such is the case. In consequence, it was to one, a source of gratification and in a certain sense of relief to hear the representatives of the great British Commonwealth who are primarily concerned in the problems of the Far East express the judgment that their interests, economic, social, and even in many respects political, were very closely allied to those of the United States, in some cases more closely bound up with those of the United States even than they were with those of their own mother country. Of course, there was in this no expression of a lack of loyalty to Great Britain, not at all. They would be as ready to make sacrifices for and even to fight for the mother country as they did with such loyal, marvelous spirit at the time of the Great War; but nevertheless, as coolheaded business men facing the facts of international relations in

the broadest sense of that expression, they did see clearly that the interests of the English-speaking peoples about the Pacific are substantially one, and that it would be well in all matters affecting that area to use their influence to see to it that Great Britain and the United States should act harmoniously. It is not to be expected that in all minor questions affecting trade, the interests of these various peoples shall always run parallel, but it may be expected that on all greater matters of international politics that might under adverse conditions affect profoundly the friendship of nations or even threaten the peace of the world, the great English-speaking nations will work together; and it is a matter of prime importance to know that these self-governing colonies feel that on many of these problems, such for example as Oriental immigration, which have aroused keen feeling, our views are in the main harmonious. That fact alone would justify the meeting and the continued existence of the Institute.

Japan.

No less gratifying in many particulars were the relations between the representatives of Japan and United States, although in a somewhat different way. For a good many years questions have arisen from time to time on which there seemed to be not only a divergence of interests but sometimes even a considerable bitterness of feeling. Happily, within the last year or two there has seemed to be a very considerable change in this regard, and it is my sincere belief that meetings of intelligent, well-informed citizens of these two countries with the representatives of other nations interested in similar problems have and ought to have a profound influence toward bringing about a better understanding of one another's views, and in consequence a greater harmony of opinion and ultimately of action.

The question most discussed at the Institute, and the one perhaps on which the feelings were most tense,

was that of Oriental immigration to the United States. Running parallel with this and really forming part of the same discussion was the question of racial differences, racial rights, if you please, because some of the members present seemed to feel that the question of racial relations in the same countries or among different countries were not so much matters of merely personal feeling or social custom as matters of human rights which should even become matters of legal rights. Delicate as this series of questions is in its nature, it was nevertheless discussed with much frankness, although of course, as was to be expected, with due courtesy and consideration of all points of view; and in my judgment great progress was made in reaching a sympathetic understanding of one another's viewpoints which may well prove extremely helpful in the future.

This is not the time or the place to enter into the details of any of these discussions, but it is worth while to note that the American position of insistence upon rigid restrictions of immigration of alien races which on account of their differences are especially difficult to assimilate, was apparently at length recognized as one not of hostility or of arrogant assumption of superiority, but rather merely one of a normal desire for self-protection along economic and political lines. It seemed to be further generally recognized that, although the American principle would be insisted upon, America's intentions were not hostile and that possibly even American methods might well be changed in the interests of friendliness and harmony, provided the fundamental principles were upheld.

So likewise as regards Japanese relations with other countries in the Far East: Russia, China, Great Britain, it seems within the last few years, especially since the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, that there has been a change, bringing that country, as its representatives themselves declared at the Washington Conference, more in harmony with the other nations in its policies. Japan will doubtless continue to insist, as she has insisted in the past, upon the maintenance of her own interests.

The latest example is her apparent insistence upon a separate convention regarding the Chinese Tariff Peking. But apparently the interpretation of those interests by her respondents think may even wreck the Tariff Conference now sitting in Peking. But apparently the interpretation of those interests by her statesmen and of the methods by which they may be furthered has changed materially, so that they seem distinctly less aggressive and in consequence less likely to arouse active hostility than was the case before that time. All of this seems certainly to be in the interests of our country as regards both trade and political policies. Whatever the reasons, the facts seem clear and are a source of gratification because they promise friendliness and harmony among all of the nations concerned.

China.

The great problem of the world today is China. From the time of the Treaty of Versailles to the acceptance by the leading countries of Europe of the Dawes Plan for the settlement of German reparations, I should have said that the most insistent problem was that of Europe, but since the acceptance of that plan, and especially since its successful working during the last months, that most crucial problem of general international policy seems to have been solved. The others, complicated as they may be, are matters for individual treatment as they arise, and largely for settlement by private financiers and business men. As we look into the future the problem that seems the most significant of all, as well as the most puzzling, is that of China, even more significant as well as more difficult than that of Russia.

Very few Americans, I think, except business men and others who have any real clear-cut conception of its tremendous significance in world affairs of the future. In the first place, few recognize the greatness of China in physical area. It is more than half a million square miles greater than the United States. Its natural resources, undeveloped as they are in many respects, are still enormous. To be sure, the latest investigations made by competent authorities estimate the natural supplies of coal and iron as much less valuable than had been considered earlier, indeed relatively small significance as compared with those of the United States. In some of the minor metals, however, such as copper and tin, her resources are relatively much larger; while in antimony China occupies the unique position of producing more than sixty per cent of the world's total production.

China is primarily an agricultural country, and although the methods of production are in many primitive in other lines that are more like gardening, they are among the best in the world. Moreover, through the adoption of more modern methods, especially in the better selection of seeds, and the case of some crops in some localities, in the better use of modern machinery, very great improvements may be made. So much may well be done in a few

years as to affect somewhat the ever present populations question, though in the long run only some measure of birth control either voluntarily, or by disease, or famine, will settle it.

Greater progress perhaps can be made in building up manufactures of the modern type to make use of her abundant raw materials. For this she has especial advantages in her unparalleled labor supply.

It is indeed in her population that China has her most important possession along many different lines. Her population, roughly estimated at four hundred millions, from its size alone is extremely significant, being more than hundred millions more than that of all Europe combined. Moreover, the population, in spite of the extreme poverty so prevalent everywhere, and its ignorance from the standpoint of illiteracy, is one of remarkable qualities. The people form doubtless the most important labor force in the world. They are strong, diligent, thrifty, faithful, beyond the average in intelligence. The professors in American universities reckon their Chinese students the full equal of those of any race as regards capacity, while in diligence and perseverance they surpass most. Moreover, even the common people, the coolie class, show an intelligence, self-reliance, ingenuity and faithfulness that are not surpassed by the people of similar class in any other country.

When we consider that in the year 1924 the average trade of the Chinese citizens with the United States amounted to about 68 cents per capita, whereas that of the average citizen of Great Britain amounted to some twenty-eight dollars, we can see the marvelous opportunities for the development of trade with China provided that through proper use of capital, training, and organizing skill, the purchasing power of the people can be increased to a reasonable degree as the years pass. An average increase per capita, even though it be small individually, becomes of very great significance in international trade when one is dealing with a population of hundreds of millions. Again, the problem of China should not be looked upon as solely economic skilled as the people are in handicrafts. Important as that aspect is, we are dealing with a people that, in mediaeval days and even in early modern days, had a civilization which might well compare with the best in the world. The late translations into English of Chinese poetry, even some of it that dates back centuries before Christ, shows an artistic taste equal to that of the best of the present-day poetry of any language. Chinese paintings and architecture have a beauty and artistic taste second to none. Only a few years ago I was told by the leading artist in the largest porcelain factory in the United States that he was making use of Chinese motifs in the decoration of porcelain to a greater extent than those of any other nation, because on the whole he considered them the most suggestive and best. All of these things promise well for the future.

It is the present in China that confounds us. When we talk of the

Chinese Government, we are lost, because there is no Chinese Government that has more than a local significance. China is ruled by a few military despots who control mercenary troops and who are apparently working each for his own profit, none of them for China. These few glorified bandits, for they are little else, have ruined and are ruining China, economically and politically. Possibly the chief ground for hope of China's future lies in that fact; for not for centuries has there been in China so great a ferment of new ideas, of new schemes, of far-reaching plans, visionary as some of them are, as have been seen within the last few years. It is out of oppression and tyranny that liberty springs. Modern self-government, for example, in the English-speaking nations, has been the outgrowth of earlier oppression. There is reason to believe that the results will be the same in China. Such an outcome cannot be expected very soon perhaps, but it is quite possible that increasing tyranny and disregard of human feeling and human rights will hasten the outcome. In what way the change will come no one can predict. Some of the most competent critics long residents in China believe there will come to the rescue a great leader, a Caesar, or Cromwell, or Washington, who, by his own force and influence, may unite China and make it again one great power fitted to endure. More likely, there will be the slow working out, through a series of experiments over long years, some modified type of a United Republic.

Latest reports of the last few years in China emphasize the rapidity of the changes going on. The new but eager and insistent demand for the unity of China, the almost universal outcry on the part of the intelligent student class, the literary class, the business man, even the so-called anti-foreign and anti-Christian movement, are the normal result of the suffering that these people have endured; and the encouraging fact in the whole situation is that as the months pass, the spirit of revolt does not seem to lessen, but rather to increase. To be sure, in many instances there are mistaken views and foolish and reckless measures are proposed, but that it to be expected. Agitators seeking their own profit are taking advantage of the situation to make propaganda in their own favor. The normal drift toward nationalism can easily be turned into an anti-foreign and in consequence largely an anti-Christian feeling, even though this attitude may be most unjust; but one needs not fear too seriously these wrong tendencies. In the ferment of changes that must come, only the more practical measures will survive. Let us note some of the specific questions under discussion.

Tariff Reform.

For many years there has been complaint, and just complaint in my judgment, regarding the rigid limitation of the Chinese customs tariff to five per cent. More than twenty years ago efforts were being made in the direction of giving China more liberty, even eventually autonomy, in connection with her tariff laws. It is, of course, not true as

has been often suggested, that these tariff restrictions were all forced upon China against her will, and it should also be remembered by the Chinese as well as by foreigners, that the customs service under the general direction of foreigners from the economic and financial point of view has been one of the great blessings of China for scores of years. But nevertheless, as the Chinese have become better informed and more conversant with world affairs, it was natural and proper that they should desire and that they should receive greater liberty in framing their tariff laws. Surely Americans familiar with our protective system could not blame them for desiring a moderate tariff to help them to build up, let us say, their cotton and tobacco manufactures in order to use to best advantage their abundant raw material. The younger, more radical element have of late, as we know, been demanding full autonomy. That, of course, is entirely proper as an aim, but it would be both unjust and impractical as an immediate result. The Chinese delegates to the Tariff Conference have asked that autonomy be the end to be attained in 1929—a rather early date. They have proposed to carry out immediately the suggestions of the Washington Conference for an increase of two and one-half per cent as a first step, and they have further suggested in the interim a new series of provisions that are on the whole reasonable and proper as a transition measure. They would not affect America materially though Japan, as already said, fears the plan and may not assent to it. So far as one can gather from the press, these suggestions of theirs have seemed to the other members of the Conference reasonable, and presumably they will be accepted. Otherwise the conference may disband. Doubtless under present conditions, it will be difficult, if Japan agrees, even impossible for the Chinese themselves to carry out certain provisions that they are willing to accept as their obligations; for example, the abolition of the internal duties, the *likin*. They doubtless have good intentions in that field, but until the local military despots are deprived of power, it will not be possible for any Peking government to put into effect any such agreement that may be made. This is, of course, understood by all parties.

Other somewhat radical suggestions and demands of the younger element to the effect that the added revenues received from the increase in tariff (and they talk of an increase of scores of millions) shall be spent at their discretion can hardly be looked upon as practical. The Chinese government has deliberately taken upon itself obligations in the form of foreign debts that, if Chinese credit is not to be shattered, must be met. I have found in talking with some of these more radical men of the younger element that when the matter of their credit and of their need of financial support in the future is presented to them coolly, they are entirely ready to listen and to take the reasonable view that all important changes must be made

(Continued on Page 10)

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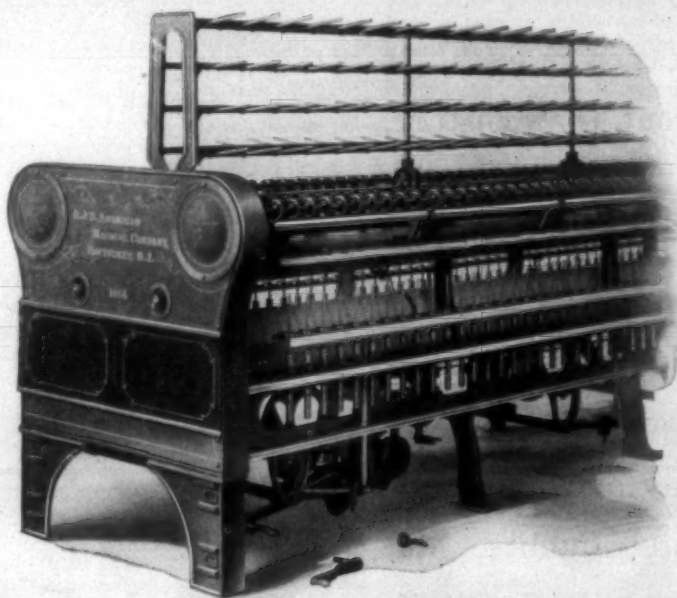
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Can We Standardize?

THE following letter is from a well known overseer of carding and contains many points of interest:

Editor Southern Textile Bulletin:

After reading the suggestions of the Carders Section of the Southern Textile Association as given out at their meeting in Spartanburg recently, I have decided to write you dealing with the different subjects they had under discussion. Being, as you know a practical carder and spinner for many years, and trying to keep up with the times and I am very much interested in trying to find some means of knowing and, not guessing as to when I am employing the best method of accomplishing what I desire in all the problems that I have to tackle as head of my department.

As you know we are about the only organization of industrial workers that hasn't some standard or formula for doing things the right way, and the only reason I can find is the fact that we all think that we know more about it than the other fellow, and won't take the trouble to find out whether we are right or wrong. It is a positive fact with every body differing somebody is bound to be wrong. Some fellow in the crowd surely has the better way. I have never attended many meetings of the department heads of the textile industry, not that I didn't want to, but something unavoidable seems to keep me away.

Thanks to the Bulletin, I keep up with them, and don't fail to jot down in memo book, every good suggestion that any of the members has to offer. There is one thing though that discourages me very much, and that is the fact that after all discussions are over and everybody shakes hands and leaves for home, they haven't as a whole adopted one single way of doing a single thing. It seems that everybody is willing to continue doing things as he has been doing them and let the other fellow do the same.

I have contended for a good many years that there are fixed laws that govern the manufacture of cotton, just as much so as there are that makes the railroad section man set his rails at the proper angle for a certain degree curve, or an electrical generator designer have his coils in the proper slots, and connected to in the proper series for a certain kind of work. Every one of your readers knows that the further the machinery builders indulges in research work the better the machinery gets, and without much help from the department heads some improvement results. Now, what I have in mind is, why we can't find a method of knowing when we are getting the maximum, both in quality and quantity from the kind of machinery we have to deal with, by searching out the best settings, drafts and twists for the kind of product we are making?

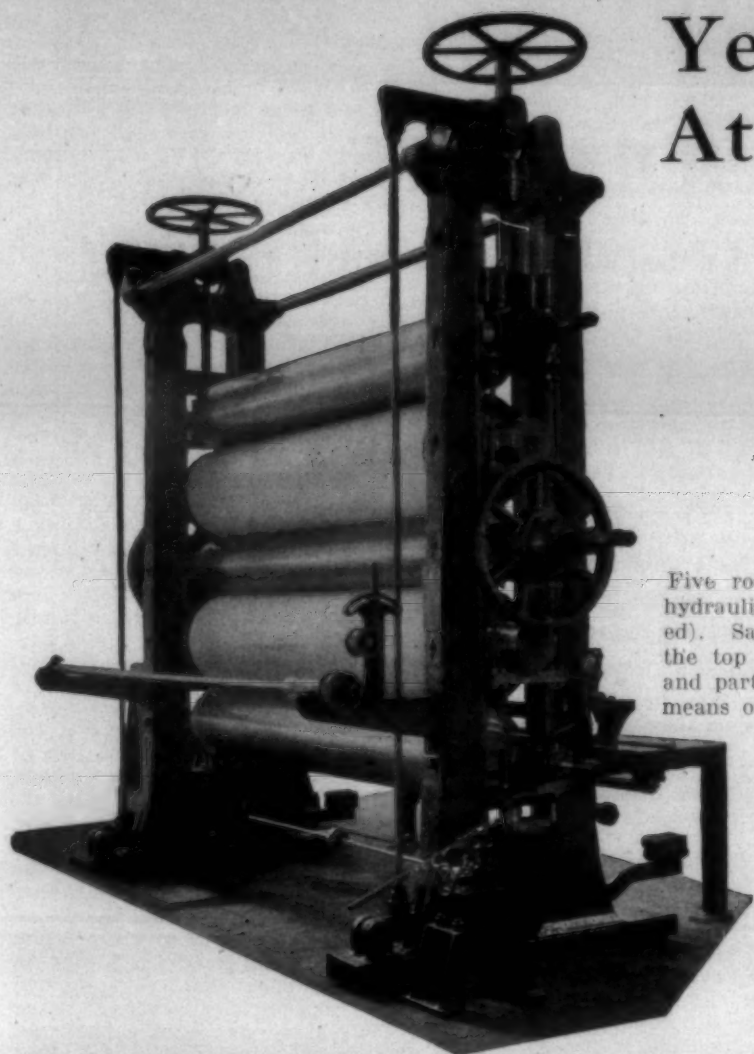
Noticing in the last issue of the Bulletin that you are getting ready to organize a body of men known as the Arkwrights, and your comment on the different opinions of the members of the Southern Textile

tain extent the same idea that I have, and that is to find some way in which we can know that we are right. I am one man that will welcome the day when every tub so to speak, in the textile industry will have to stand on its own bottom, and not reap credit and rewards that is due elsewhere. When this day gets here which will surely be here some time the bluffs will have to get out for some good man, and there we will see better systems adopted, and better results obtained. I may be one of the guys that has to beat it, but rather than be one of a bunch that holds an industry of so much importance as the cotton textile industry in the wrong road, I had rather get out and be forgotten. I am glad to say that no doubt the majority of my readers, whether they agree with me or not, are obliged to acknowledge that there is one law that we can't sidetrack, and that is the one that makes us either forge ahead or get in the background and let research work and improvement continue.

In taking up the subjects they had for discussion especially those dealing with the opening mixing, and preparing of the stock, also the care of the cards, I must say that I think this part of the textile industry the most important one to keep right. If the stock is delivered to the cards in the proper condition, and the cards given the attention they should have the rest of the sailing will be much easier. Good carding is absolutely necessary in producing good roving and good yarns, and we can't get good carding from poorly cleaned, uneven laps from, improperly mixing of the cotton. Now in reference to the mixing, I will say that I have been up against some pretty tough propositions during my life as a carder. Having to take what we can get and not what we need as some of us do, and get good results, some times amounts to a very large problem that taxes our capacity to the limit, and then sometimes we fail to accomplish what we set out to do, and become discouraged, and feel as though we are of very little service to the Industry that is depending on us for both quality and quantity, whether or not we have the right kind of stock to work with. In my opinion this is one of the problems that should be continually discussed, and experimented with until we all could reach an agreement as to the proper cotton to use, the proper mix, and a way to make clean even laps that will with all other conditions right, gives us good drawing, good roving and good yarns. Many of us believe that with the proper facilities for mixing, and the right kind and the right number of machines at each process we could get much better results, but very seldom the carder has any say-so in the layout and equipment of a mill so the sooner we are able to tell the architects and engineers the way they should do it the sooner we will be able to produce first class roving and yarns. There is a question that very often comes to my mind, and from the dif-

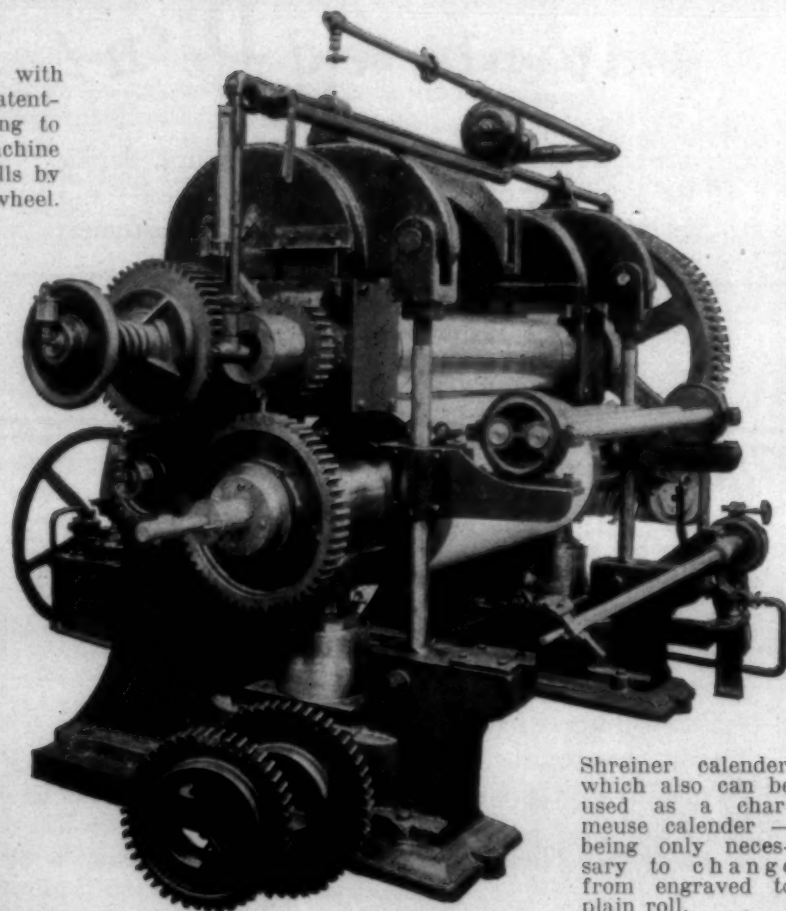
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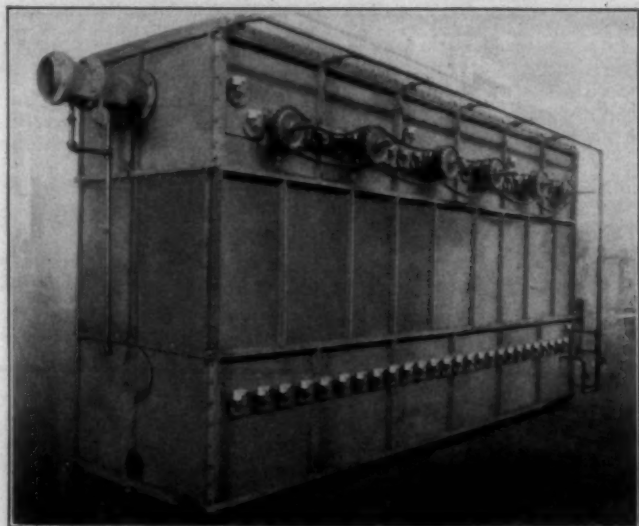


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Gentlemen: Kindly send us full information regarding NOPCOV for finishing operations.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

The Problem of the Far East

(Continued from Page 6)

gradually with full consideration of the vested rights of others and with a willingness to be guided by the more experienced, cooler heads among them, as regards details so long as their ultimate rights are kept in mind.

Extraterritoriality.

Another burning question has been that of extraterritoriality. Here again there has been much misrepresentation on the part of the more eager, but perhaps less well informed, of the younger agitators in China. As Mr. Silas H. Strawn, American delegate to the Customs Conference and American member of the Commission on Extraterritoriality, so well said in his address given on January 15, 1926, at Tsing Hua College:

"We hear much about China being the victim of unequal treaties; that she is being ground under the heel of imperialism; that her people are suffering from the injustices of extraterritorial rights, and that her sovereign dignity is continuously impinged. . . . I believe I can confidently state that I have thus far seen no convincing evidence that China's present day troubles are in any degree attributable to the so-called unequal treaties, or to the imperialistic attitude of the foreign powers.

"On the contrary, the evidence seems to be overwhelming that the troubles of China today are internal rather than external, and that unequal treaties, extraterritoriality, tariff autonomy and imperialism are political slogans which are availed of by the agitators to excite the people of China into a frenzy of criticism and unrest."

Under these conditions we may very well agree that China should look ahead—as the United States is glad to have her do—to the abolition of these extraterritoriality rights just as soon as China can protect the lives and property of foreign citizens resident there and can establish courts that will render even-handed justice even reasonably well to the citizens of countries coming before her courts. Secretary Kellogg and our government have stated the position in ways that seem eminently fair and I feel confident that the American people will gladly support that policy. There is nothing in America on the part of any group of people excepting a feeling of good-will toward China, although on the part of people who know the situation this good-will has to be interpreted in practical affairs in ways that are reasonable and just to all parties concerned, the foreigners as well as the Chinese.

There are two very hopeful movements in China that seem to promise well for the solution of these problems, although probably only at some time in the future.

The first is the so-called Mass Education Movement, which you doubtless all understand. There can be no question but that a movement which will give to many scores of millions of the illiterate Chinese the ability to read and write well enough to enable them to under-

stand literary matter covering the elements of government and business, stated simply and clearly, and that will put before a people as sensible and reasonable as the Chinese are the difficult political problems now confronting them, will go forward bringing about a unity of sentiment and an understanding of their real interests that will help greatly in settling their problems.

That movement is well under way and seems likely to continue.

The second and even more promising fact is that the Chinese business men, more than at any time before in their history, are being forced by the oppression of the militarists to unite in their own defense through their local Chambers of Commerce and through their organization into a national Chamber of Commerce, as well as through the active correspondence and interchange of views among the Chinese bankers and business men throughout the country. There is rapidly developing a determination to resist tyranny such as has never been known before. Until within the last few years if a local ruler, whether legal or bandit, were to levy a tax or demand payment of money under threat of imprisonment, the merchant was rare who would not pay his assessment, however illegal or unjust. At the present time in different sections of the country such demands are met with positive refusal and men are going to prison and staying there rather than yield to unjust demands. Such spirit and courage and determination to stand together against tyrant are bound rapidly to spread the spirit of resistance and lead to united action. Already in some instances the business men have even organized troops to resist the tyrants. As yet, however, that movement is not widespread. But when one considers the intelligence, the power of combination as shown in nation-wide boycotts, and the other excellent characteristics of the Chinese, there seems little reason to doubt that if the tyranny continues, measures will be found by the Chinese themselves to throw off the yoke in due time and establish a government of their own that can really function.

Everyone knows that even in a country far more advanced in political ideas than China such movements take time to mature, and we must not be too impatient. We must not permit ourselves to despair of China. Any specific prophecy as to time or method would be futile, but a reasonable assurance of a fortunate, ultimate outcome is neither rash nor unreasonable.

The Philippine Islands.

One other very important problem that perhaps may receive a more immediate solution than any of the others is that of Philippine independence. That movement is so well understood in this country that we need take little time for discussion.

It is well known that this movement is promoted practically solely by Filipino politicians who have profited both financially and officially by the furtherance of the movement for independence backed up by a small group here of political

(Continued on Page 27)

HOUGHTON

THE HOUGHTON PRESS

Advertising a Printing business which has nothing to sell.

THE HOUGHTON PRESS, otherwise known as The Houghton Print Shop, consists of 3 large cylinder presses, 3 job presses, 1 embossing press, automatic feeders, several folding machines, a type setting machine and a bindery. It is operated constantly to capacity and exclusively for E. F. Houghton & Co., no printing being done for any one else.

Houghton does not pass an appropriation for advertising and publicity matter, excepting for technical publications. Instead of approving a budget, we aim to limit our printing matter to the full capacity of The HOUGHTON PRESS, thereby reducing the cost of each unit of advertising to the minimum.

The one big job of The HOUGHTON PRESS is to get out *The HOUGHTON LINE* every month, which is a publication which we circulate free to individuals only, provided they are connected with industry and make the request in writing.

But we have another publication which we consider equally as important as *The HOUGHTON LINE*, although its circulation is only about 400. The name of this publication is VIM and it is circulated exclusively among the Houghton Sales Force, and is written expressly for the purpose of conveying knowledge and information to the Houghton Men in the field, of which there are 326. VIM is published just as rapidly as there is sufficient information to be circulated. In other words, as rapidly as the information is assembled and compiled, it is sent to the Print Shop and set up, and when sufficient has accumulated to fill a num-

ber, the forms are closed and sent to press. VIM usually comes out once a week, but there have been as many as seven numbers issued in a single month.

Then we issue a monthly, called The HOUGHTON PAY ENVELOPE, which is circulated among our entire organization, laborer as well as executive, and in all sections of the World. This carries messages from the executives to the employees; keeps the organization posted as to what is going on at the various plants and distributing offices; sets forth the rules and principles of the Company and explains the why's and wherefore's for our various rules and regulations and it particularly features fire prevention. Social happenings are also given brief space.

The HOUGHTON PRESS also prints scientific and technical publications, upon subjects pertaining to our business. The Houghton Research Staff, which has existed for over a half-century, has from its past records and present experiences, exceptional opportunity to compile information upon such subjects. Several of its publications have been adopted as Textbooks by institutions of learning.

There is also a vast amount of direct mail matter, blanks for the Accounting Department, etc., produced in the Houghton Print Shop.

All paper is purchased by the carload and ink and other supplies in maximum quantities, which reduces the cost of the Houghton printed matter to the lowest figure. This is important, because the cost of this printed matter must come out of the goods and in the long run the consumer must pay for it. But that's another story and Mr. Carpenter will tell this, himself, in the next issue.

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Garfield 3559

AND ALL OVER THE WORLD

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

How to Test Grain Scales.

Editor:

How can we tell as to whether our grain scales are weighing right or not? What is the best way to test them? Weigher.

Yarn Weights vs. Yarn Strength.

Editor:

Why is it that yarn weights most always run evenner than yarn strength? That is the strength will deviate and vary more than yarn size does—why is this? Yarn.

Sizing Formula Wanted.

Editor:

I wish some overseer of weaving or overseer of slashing department would give me a good formula for sizing 26s and 30s warps with potato size.

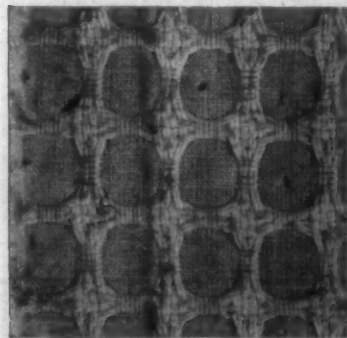
I find that ours congeals if not kept boiling and if kept boiling it gets to thick. Pate.

Answer to Weaver

Editor:

As I have made some very interesting fancy figures, woven on plain cloth back ground, I will be glad to illustrate one for Weaves by the accompanying cut.

While the weave appears complicated, it is very easily woven on a dobby loom. The background is a full plain cloth weave with two harnesses. The figure woven on the face of the cloth is composed of extra coarse yarn ends warp and



filling floated on the surface. These ends are passed over by six ends of the plain cloth warp, and then passed over by six ends of the plain cloth filling. This causes these few coarse yarn ends to gather where they are passed over by the warp and filling ends alternately. There are eight of these coarse yarn ends. They run in pairs as a basket weave between each binding of the warp and filling. This causes the coarse ends thus woven, to gradually contract and thus form natural circles without being obliged to weave them into circles.

As the pattern is so easily picked out and not duplicated. I will not draught it on point paper.

Many Articles for Spinning Contest

Articles for our contest on "Causes of Bad Spinning" continue to come in rapidly and we expect a very large number of them before the closing date, May 15.

Publication of these articles will be begun next week, when the first three will be printed.

The men who plan to enter this contest but who have not yet sent in their articles, should do so promptly, as where two articles are judged to be of equal merit, the one received first will be given preference by the judges.

One contestant, who sent in an article signed "Cyrene," failed to give us his name and address. We will appreciate it if he will write to us promptly.

For the purpose of the contest we will assume that the lapper room and card room are running good but the spinning room is running badly.

How many different things could cause the bad running spinning? Which would be the most likely causes?

If you took charge of a spinning room under such circumstances what steps would you take to make the work run good?

We want this contest to bring out the ideas of the best spinners in the South.

After the contest is closed the articles will be printed in book form and for many years will be studied by the young men in the spinning rooms of the South.

The following rules will govern the contest.

Contest Rules.

1. Articles must not be longer than three full columns.
2. Articles must be signed with assumed names but the real name and address of the writer must be known to us.
3. The subject, CAUSES OF BAD SPINNING, will include anything that has a bearing upon the subject. It is to be assumed that the card room is running well but not necessarily making good roving.
4. Articles must be original and articles that include paragraphs or sections copied from other articles on this subject will be thrown out. The contestants and all of our readers will be requested to call our attention to any articles that show evidence of having been copied.
5. Articles will be published by us in the order received and the judges will be instructed that where two are of equal merit the decision shall be given to the one received first. It is therefore advisable to mail articles as early as possible.
6. In mentioning machinery the name of the maker can not be given. This rule will not apply to special machinery or attachments that have no competitors.
7. Articles which are received after May 15, 1926, will not be considered in the contest.
8. The contest will be decided by seven practical men who, acting independently of each other, will read the articles and give us their opinion relative to which is the best and second best. A vote for first place will count one (1) and a vote for second place will count one-half (½).
9. The article receiving the largest number of the judges' votes will be declared the winner and its writer will receive \$25.00. The writer of the article which receives the second largest vote will receive \$15.00, and of the third best, \$10.00.

The writer of the best practical article contributed to this contest will receive \$25.

The second prize will be \$15 and the third prize \$10.

Doubtless this pattern woven with rayon surface ends would produce a nice fabric. Designer.

Answer to Manager.

Editor:

In answer to Manager relative to keeping different yarn numbers from getting mixed, will say that I had some trouble when I was run-

ning hosiery yarns. I later used a method that worked all right and I did not have any more mixed numbers.

In the first place, watch closely in the spinning room and see that all doffers mark every bobbin and mark it plain so as to tell it from other kinds of yarn. Some times yarn gets mixed before it starts to the winding room. Instruct all winder hands to watch when tying

up an end to see that it is marked right and if not to put it on top of the winder. Have someone weigh it and then find out who was responsible. Be sure to trace it back until you find the doffer who was responsible. That is the method I used and it was perfectly satisfactory.

Answer to Textile Student.

Editor:

It has been found that the ordinary strength of a cotton fibre has a breaking strength of about an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ grains. It is also found that a cotton fibre has the same breaking strength that a filament or a thread of iron has, when made the same size and shape of a cotton fibre.

Textile Student can calculate the strength of each fibre in a strand of yarn by combing with a glass the average fibres in a cross section of any yarn, and divide the total number of fibres into the breaking strength. The answer will be the average strength of a single fibre. But as these fibres are twisted into a strand of yarn, and thus bound together, each fibre will be stronger than when picked out of a cotton mass and broken individually.

Example.

Yarn Number 24s breaks at 70 pounds. Fibres in the cross section of this yarn is found to be 220.

$80 \text{ threads} \times 2 = 160 \times 220 = 35,200$ fibres being tested at one time for breaking strength. $70 \text{ lbs.} \times 7000 = 490,000 \text{ grs.} \div 35,200 \text{ fibres} = 13.92 - 100$ grains of breaking strength per fibre Mathies.

How Ford Company Tests Upholstery

Detroit, Mich. Tests given upholstery designed for use by the Ford Motor Company leaves little doubt of its strength and fitness for use as passed by the inspection department and realised for use. In connection, it is interesting to note that most of the upholstery used, despite the rigidity of the examination, shows twice the required strength.

Color and structure of the cloth are first scrutinized. Then, samples are sent to the laboratory for chemical and physical tests. In the test for tensile strength, samples are pulled to pieces by means of a standard testing machine. Wool content is determined by use of chemicals. The sample is given the chemical bath which dissolves all the wool. The remaining cotton must not only show the correct percentage, but must show a perfect pattern and distribution of cotton fabric as well.

Another test is similar to that which the material will receive in actual usage. A cushion is trimmed with sample upholstery and placed in a machine together with a cushion trimmed with material of known

quality so that the faces of the two cushions touch. Then the machine rubs the two cushions back and forth at the rate of 120 times per minute, until one or the other is worn out. If the sample wears out first it is discarded.

Textile Chemists Meet

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A resolution approving the idea of dividing present territory of the Southern section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists was unanimously adopted at the spring section meeting held here. Another matter of importance was the announcement that tentative plans call for holding the next annual meeting of the association at Charlotte, N. C., on December 3 and 4.

Action of the central committee in extending the invitation and plans for the national meeting were approved unanimously. Announcement of plans was made by Leonard S. Little, of Lyman, S. C., section chairman, who presided. Mr. Little stated, in his opinion, it would be best to select a city not too far removed from New England for meeting in the South. Plans are being made for side trips to other Southern textile centers in connection with approaching convention. Mr. Little also announced the next Southern section meeting will be held in Asheville, N. C., in July.

The question of dividing the Southern section into Eastern and Western district was brought up by Charles H. Stone, Charlotte, who ex-

plained that the matter was approved about six months ago, but at that time it was apparently the opinion of some that there were not enough members in the South to justify a change. He pointed out that membership has grown until there are now about 51 who would be in the proposed Southwestern section with other applications for membership on file. He made a motion that the previous action be reiterated and copies of the resolution sent to National Council. P. F. O'Neill, Chattanooga, made it clear that the change was proposed for the convenience of members. It is the plan of members who will constitute the West section to prepare a suitable petition for the National Council.

J. D. Murray, manager of the Central Franklin Process Co., gave detailed explanation of the process of his company. He attributes much of the success of the Franklin company to spiral or helical spring upon which yarn is wound for dyeing.

L. L. Bamberger, superintendent of the Cedartown branch of the United States Finishing Co., presented a motion picture of the plants and process used by his company. One statement of interest was to the effect that more impurities put in by cloth makers are found in English than in cloth produced in this country.

Mayor Pro Tenn Fred Frazier extended a hearty welcome to convention, intimating that he might call upon members of the industry to assist in establishing a textile course

in public schools, if Chattanooga continues to grow as a textile center.

Mr. Stone in speaking of the importance of increasing membership called attention to the fact that three-quarters of cotton making now is being done in the South and it is the job of members of the industry in the South to see that finishing is placed on the same basis.

Greenville Curtailment

Greenville, S. C.—Plain goods mills of Greenville, with the definite exception of the American Spinning Company and the possible exception of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co., will begin operating on 25 per cent curtailment program May 1, in conformity with the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of cotton mill men and commission merchants held in Spartanburg.

The American Spinning Company will not curtail until such a program becomes necessary to protect the stockholders. The company has many orders ahead which must be filled. J. H. Morgan, president, said Tuesday morning. "The same," he said, "holds true of the Virginia Manufacturing Company at Fork Shoals, of which company I am treasurer."

William B. Perrin, assistant manager of Brandon Mills, said that Brandon and Poinsett Mills would curtail on the manufacture of plain goods approximately 25 per cent. The manufacture of heavy duck goods will not be curtailed.

There are no curtailment pro-

grams contemplated by Judson and Duncan Mills as these plants manufacture fancy goods.

The Victor-Monaghan corporation with two plants at Greer, one at Greenville, one at Walhalla and one at Apalache; the Woodside Cotton Mills, with plants at Greenville, Simpsonville, Fountain Inn, Liberty and Easley; and Mills Mill, located at Greenville, will operate on a 25 per cent curtailment program after May 1.

Catlin & Co. Win Damage Verdict

Greensboro, N. C.—Catlin and Company, New York brokerage concern that sells the output of several cotton mills of the South, was awarded \$12,000 damages from the Alexander Manufacturing Company, of Forest City, which company operates a cotton mill there.

Catlin and Company claimed that a contract it had to sell the goods manufactured by the mill at Forest City had been broken without previous notice, and that the company thereby lost \$50,000 in commissions. The Alexander company claimed that it had a right to break the contract because of alleged lack of good service by the brokerage company.

A board of arbitrators took the evidence early in January and decided to study it before rendering a decision. The board was composed of E. S. Parker, Greensboro; A. C. McGuire, New York; and A. S. Myers, Gastonia.

RAYON REEDS

On account of the ever-increasing use of Rayon (artificial silk) by Southern cotton mills, we are making a reed particularly adapted to the Rayon yarns.

Special attention is necessary to the finish on the wire used in these reeds, which finish requires approximately three times the length of time usually given to regular reed wire.

There is, however, absolutely no extra charge for this special finish as we invoice Rayon reeds at our regular standard prices.

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Heddles—Harness Frames—Selvage Harness
—Leno Doups—Jacquard Heddles—Lingoes—
Improved Loom Reeds—Leno Reeds—Lease
Reeds—Beamer Hecks—Combs.

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*If I were a Foreman
of Weaving I would see
that my Operatives used*



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to keep the looms lubricated.

Because—

I know that NON-FLUID OIL will lubricate looms well and will not get on the goods—causing trouble and wasting profits.

Because—

NON-FLUID OIL lasts so much longer per application that less frequent oilings are required—which pleases the operatives.

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Lassiter Opposes Night Work

(Reprint from Charlotte News)

"The employment of women and children for night work in the cotton manufacturing plants of the State is more than a mere social mistake, it is an economic crime, and the State ought to prevent it," declared Robert Lassiter, one of the outstanding manufacturers of the South, prominent business man and member of the directorate of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, long a resident and influential citizen of Charlotte.

"I am writing to Governor McLean today," Mr. Lassiter said, Wednesday "congratulating him up his decision to have a sweeping investigation made of conditions abounding in the manufacturing plants of the State as they affect the employment of women and children.

"I am confident that the survey will reveal that there are few, if any, notable fractures of the law governing the working of children, insofar as their age is concerned, but that is not what ails the industry in this State and in the South, primarily.

"Whatever faults the cotton manufacturing business may have and whatever defects may abound originate chiefly from one source, and that is the policy of working women and children at night steadily and as a fixed program.

"I take no exceptions to their employment under abnormal conditions which occasionally arise. Some times situations must be met in the cotton manufacturing industry which makes the running of mills at night more or less imperative, but it is the fixed policy to which I refer of some manufacturers, in running their plants, both day and night. The result of such employment of women and of children, even though of legal age to be occupied in the mills, cannot be justified in common sense, in morals or in religion.

"I am speaking of the matter purely from the standpoint of a business man, and on a bread-and-butter basis. I say, as such, that the fixed policy of running the mills at night and using women and children in them for such work can not have but one eventual result and that will be harmful, vitiating and destructive to the industry itself.

"The moralists," Mr. Lassiter continued, "finds such a policy to be nauseating to an enlightened public sentiment in North Carolina and the religious fanatic might properly claim that it deserves the very wrath of God to be visited upon it, but I have formed my conclusions from neither of these angles.

"It is the economic blunder and crime of the thing the anti-business phase of it, that has impressed me, and I am unalterably opposed to it and will be personally delighted to have the cover torn off the situation as now exists in the State and throughout the whole South. It will be the salvation of the cotton manufacturing industry itself, if the elimination of this primal cause of all evils can be brought about."

Mr. Lassiter is an employer of two groups of cotton mill operatives, in Fayetteville, N. C., and in West-

minster, S. C., where he has textile mills, and in neither of these plants, Mr. Lassiter said, is night work, as a fixed policy, tolerated or would be allowed.

American Association Program

The complete program for the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at the Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., May 18 and 19 is as follows:

Tuesday, May 18, 10:00 A. M.

1. Convention called to order by President W. J. Vereen.
2. Invocation—Rev. Dr. B. R. Lacy, Jr., Pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, Ga.
3. Address of Welcome: Hon. Clifford Walker, Governor, State of Georgia.
4. Response—Mr. Cason J. Callaway, La Grange, Ga.
5. Announcement of Committees:
 - (a) Nominations.
 - (b) Resolutions.
6. President's Annual Address—W. J. Vereen of Moultrie, Ga.
7. Address—United States Senator Walter F. George, Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, May 18, 3:00 P. M.

1. Address: "Service through Industry"—Dr. Gus W. Dyer, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
2. Thematic Discussion—"Statistics in the Cotton Textile Industry."
 - (a) President W. J. Vereen.
 - (b) John Rousmaniere, New York.
 - (c) Geo. S. Harris, Atlanta.
 - (d) J. P. Gossett, Williamston, S. C., and others.

Tuesday, May 18, 7:00 P. M.

Banquet Hall, Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Annual, Banquet.
Toastmaster—President W. J. Vereen.

Address: Honorable Edwin T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa, former Secretary of Agriculture, Editor Successful Farming.

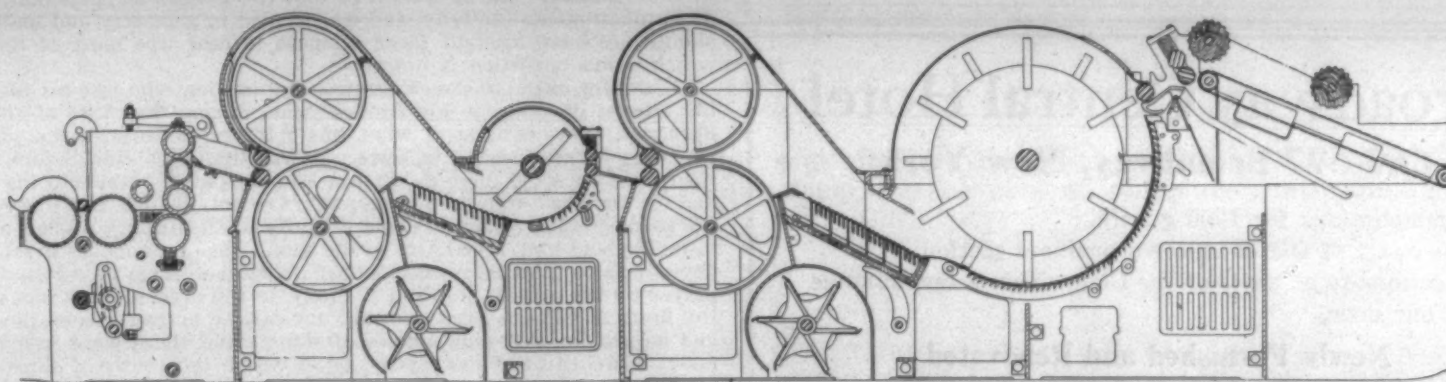
Address: Doctor Howard Rondthaler, President Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Wednesday, May 19, 10:00 A. M. Business Meeting.

1. Convention called to order by President W. J. Vereen.
2. Annual Report of the Secretary and Treasurer, Winston D. Adams, Charlotte, N. C.
3. Annual Report on National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, Stuart W. Cramer, Joint President.
4. Research and the Southern Textile Association—F. Gordon Cobb, Lancaster, S. C.
 - (a) National Committee—Stuart W. Cramer, Chairman.
 - (b) Traffic Committee—Captain Ellison A. Smyth, Flat Rock, N. C., Chairman; Geo. W. Forrestier, Atlanta, Ga., Traffic Manager.
 - (c) Resolutions.
 - (d) Nominations.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Adournment.

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TWO-BEATER BREAKER PICKER

WITH EVENER MOTION, 40-IN. BUCKLEY CYLINDER AND ADJUSTABLE GRID BARS

MAKING A PERFECTLY EVEN LAP

is the vital function of the picker, and nothing should be permitted to interfere with it. In the Saco-Lowell Kitson Picker the cotton is thrown in a natural manner and evenly distributed on the cages, which, assisted by our sensitive ball-bearing Evener, makes possible greatest yard for yard regularity.

Large grid surfaces and patent adjustable grid bars give highly effective cleaning qualities.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS

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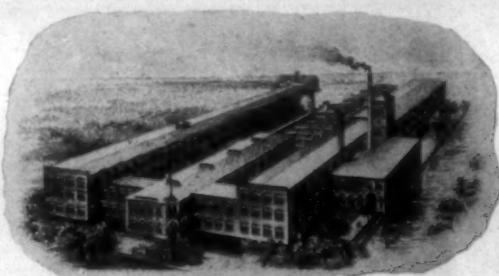
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Southern Representative: **JAMES McCABE**, Box 573, Greenville, S. C.

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I. E. Wynne

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Jesse W. Stribling

Factory Office, Providence, R. I.

The Story of Cotton

On account of its very interesting observations relative to the early history of cotton and cotton manufacturing, we are printing material copied from a small book, published about 1870, in London, Eng., by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. As the book was not copyrighted and is now evidently out of print, we feel a liberty to give its contents to our readers, many of whom will be interested in the early history of the industry.—Editor.

(Continued from Last Week)

**CHAPTER IV.
Old Lancashire**

It is certainly remarkable that while spinning and weaving were among the earliest inventions of the world, no improvements took place in either art for so many centuries. They were practised, as we have seen, in ancient times both in India and in Egypt. The Egyptians taught first the Jews, afterwards the Greeks and Romans, to manufacture linen and some kind of woollen stuff, but none of these nations improved upon the teaching of their masters; and it is strange that the Greeks in particular, a people of so much mental activity, and well skilled in geometry and mathematics, should not have brought those sciences to bear upon many of the arts by which man's condition is improved.

Take for example the celebrated Archimedes, who lost his life through his intense devotion to his studies—who, during the siege of the city of Syracuse, knew nothing of what was going on because of the problem in geometry he was trying to solve. It was traced in sand before him, and his eyes were fixed upon it, when a Roman soldier burst into his presence and commanded him to surrender. "Do not disturb my diagram," said the geometrician, without raising his head, and the angry soldier, not caring to understand him, killed him on the spot. This Archimedes is said to have devised more than forty mechanical inventions, some of which were employed by his cousin, the King of Sicily, in the defense of Syracuse against the Romans. There were catapults for casting arrows among the enemies, and balista for throwing masses of stone. And there were iron hands, or hooks attached to chains, by means of which the prows of ships could be seized and the vessels overturned. Had this great inventor so pleased, he might have been an immense benefactor to his countrymen. He might have turned his constructive faculty to peaceful purposes, and lessened the toil of the poor artisans of Greece; but, like his brother sages of antiquity, he disdained to do so. Whereas Sir Humphrey Davy and other Christian philosophers were always ready to use their knowledge for the good of their fellow-men, the ancients thought that science was degraded if it was brought down to things of daily life. The free citizens of Greece and Rome, however poor, disdained manual labour, and it was left for the most part to the slaves. The slaves toiled on, and, work hard as they did, clothing of all sorts was very dear, the finer sorts excessively so.

Throughout the middle ages and even in modern Europe, until the present century, clothing bore a very high price, partly because that cheapest of all materials, cotton, had not come fully into use, partly because the way in which wool and flax were prepared for our use was tedious and costly. This high price continued till the wheel and the loom which had sufficed the world so long were remodelled and the present factory system established. By this system, whatever may be its disadvantages, England, nay, even the whole world, is supplied with clothing at a cost far below what could have been dreamt of a century before.

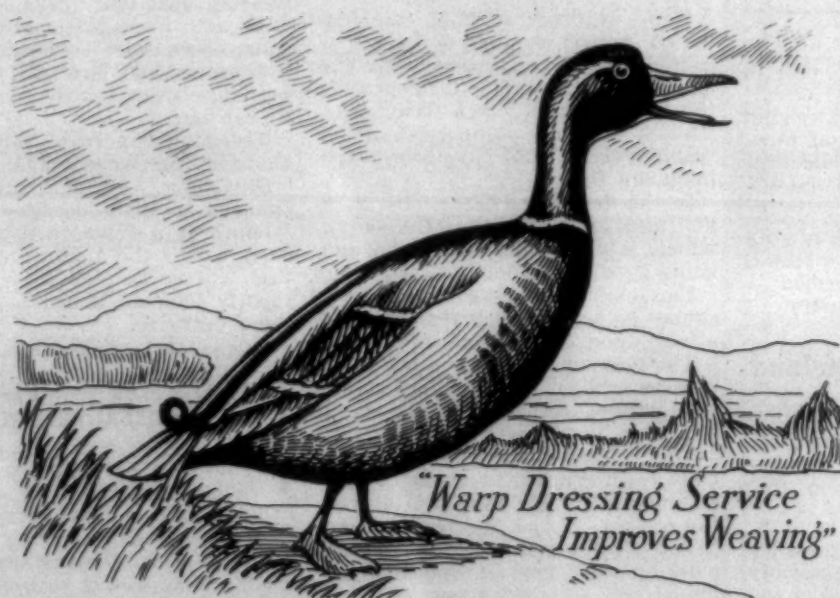
Circumstances had for ages been preparing the way to make Manchester, what it now is, the metropolis of the cotton trade—Manchester, which old Leland calls "the fairest, best builded, quickest, and most populous town of all Lancashire." A large body of the Flemish clothiers, who, on the marriage of our third Edward to Philippa, daughter of the Earl of Hainault, A. D. 1328, followed their fair countrywomen to England, settled in Lancashire. An old historian relates, very quaintly, how ignorant of the art of weaving he considered the English of that day; and that in fact they knew no more what to do with their wool than the sheep who wore it. And he goes on to tell how King Edward sent messages among the Flemish workmen to tempt them to England, promising them a large share of the good things of the island, and especially the fair daughters of his yeoman for wives; on which many Dutch workmen left their masters and made for England, bringing "their trades and their tools." So the king "having gotten this treasure of foreigners, English wool was improved to the highest profit." And what the good sense and prudence of one of our native princes brought about in the fourteenth century, was carried on by the folly and treachery of a foreign king in the seventeenth. Louis XIV of France in the year 1685 revoked the Edict of Nantes—that is, he broke faith with his Huguenot, or Protestant subjects, and took away from them the religious freedom and political security which had been granted them by a former king of France a hundred years before at Nantes. After this revocation the Huguenots were so persecuted and oppressed in their own land, that they one and all desired to leave it as quickly as they could. Half a million Frenchmen quitted their country within the next few years, about fifty thousand taking refuge in England. Numbers of these refugees, many of them weavers, settled in Lancashire. They proved clever, ingenious men, well acquainted with their trade, and though wool and flax were the materials they worked with, their descendants were ready to employ their hereditary skill upon the vegetable wool as soon as it was brought before them.

(Continued on Page 24)

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DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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The Arkwrights

WE recently announced that an organization to be known as The Arkwrights would be formed, in which men could secure membership only by rendering a service to the industry by satisfactorily making some textile test assigned to them.

We believe that, in time, it is going to be considered a great honor to be elected to membership in the Arkwrights and as a matter of record will state that the first three men to apply for membership were:

- (1) J. F. Sentell, overseer of carding, Victory Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C.
- (2) E. L. Skipper, superintendent, Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C.
- (3) J. E. Carter, overseer of carding, Profile Cotton Mills, Jacksonville, Fla.

On the applications each man was asked to name the test he preferred and the following are their preferences:

Sentell: Any test on cards, drawing or fly-frames.

Skipper: Anything relative to the making of 30's and 40's for print cloths or the weaving of said cloth.

Carter: One process of drawing compared with two processes or five ends up compared with six ends up at drawing frames.

As soon as the organization of the Arkwrights is completed, the committee will assign each of these men a task which may or may not be the test they prefer, and their election to The Arkwrights will depend upon the satisfactory completion of the task given.

It is intended that the results of Arkwrights shall be published in

all tests made by members of The the textile journals and printed in book form.

We believe that The Arkwrights are going to be the means of hundreds of tests being made and that great benefit will result to the industry from same.

Membership in The Arkwrights will indicate that a man has textile knowledge and has performed a service for the textile industry.

Yarn Conditions in England

THE following reports from Oldham, England indicates that the English spinners are up against the same conditions as those in this country:

"Conditions in the yarn market are becoming almost intolerable for the majority of spinners, and there are no signs of any improvement in the near future. Production is now greatly in excess of the market's requirements, and in an attempt to avoid the accumulation of heavy stocks and other harassing factors producers are putting on the market unwanted supplies at ruinous prices."

Waiting for the Cat

THE following from the Wall Street Journal can be very well applied to the present cotton situation:

First Trader—"What are you doing in the market?"

Second Trader—"Nothing. What are you doing?"

First Trader—"Nothing."

Second Trader—"What are you waiting for?"

First Trader—"For the cat to jump."

Second Trader—"Which way do you think he will jump?"

First Trader—"You can't tell anything about a cat."

Our Spinning Contest

ABOUT two weeks ago we announced that beginning May 1st, we would run a prize contest for the best practical article upon "Causes of Bad Spinning," and up to Tuesday of this week twenty-three contestants had already sent in their articles.

This number of articles so far in advance of the first day of publication breaks all records of previous contests and indicates that this is going to be one of the best and most interesting contests we have ever run.

The idea of this contest was given to us by the questionnaire and discussion of the recent meeting of the Textile Operating Executive of Georgia, and we believe that through this contest we are going to be able to compile information that will be invaluable to the spinners of the future.

The Difference

THE action of Governor McLean in authorizing the Child Welfare Department to investigate "Women in Industry" has been the signal for many little editors to express their opinion.

Many of them, without thinking, which is their usual style, have connected this investigation with the desire of the School of Commerce at the University of North Carolina to make a study and some speak of the "rabid attacks" that have been made upon the University.

In the first place there have been no attacks upon the University which is a splendid institution and doing good work.

The doctor who removes a cancer cannot be accused of making a rabid attack upon the patient.

The man who opposes outside and unnecessary activities of the University cannot be fairly accused of attacking the University.

The School of Commerce of the University wanted to study the inside financial and financial affairs of the mills.

The women wanted to study the working conditions of women in all industries and Governor McLean very promptly authorized an investigation.

The two desired investigations were along entirely different lines and for entirely different purposes.

Another Heavy Banquet

THE American Cotton Manufacturers Association is an efficient organization and renders splendid service to the industry, but once every year it inflicts pain upon its members through the medium of its annual banquet and we notice that similar punishment is on tab at Atlanta, this year.

E. T. Meredith is a very able man and would be heard with much interest at either session at Atlanta, but he is not an after-dinner speaker and his subject is not appropriate for a banquet.

We have no desire to offend anyone, but we have heard so many criticisms of the banquets of the American Cotton Manufacturers As-

sociation that we offer this as a friendly criticism.

The members of the Association are appreciative of the excellent programs prepared, but we believe that ninety per cent of them would vote against any address at the banquet except by an after-dinner speaker.

Decreased Acreage Indicated

THE weekly cotton crop letter of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro. makes the following comments relative to the indicated acreage in the several States:

Virginia and North Carolina: Acreage unchanged to some reduction.

South Carolina: Acreage about unchanged to slight decrease.

Georgia: Some increase in acreage in south, acreage reduced in north.

Alabama: Acreage probably unchanged but acreage depends on weather next few weeks.

Louisiana: Acreage about unchanged, but weather conditions next few weeks have influence on acreage.

Mississippi: Acreage probably unchanged but acreage depends on weather next few weeks.

Texas: Acreage unchanged to some decrease.

Arkansas and Missouri: Acreage probably somewhat decreased from a year ago.

Tennessee: Acreage about unchanged from a year ago.

Oklahoma: Acreage about unchanged to slight decrease.

South as a Whole: It is yet too early to say the amount of acreage that will be planted to cotton, but reports indicate that there will be some decrease.

Farm Paper Opposes Centralization

THOSE who think that we have radical ideas upon the subject of Federal control and centralization should read the following editorial from the Farm Journal one of the leading farm papers with more than a million subscribers:

"It is hinted from Washington that President Coolidge is looking for a new popular policy for his administration, to take the place of 'Economy,' which is played out.

"Washington is the original source and fountain-head of all lies, and this perhaps one of them. However, if the President will take some good advice from us, he will continue to bear down on economy, and will press more vigorously than ever for less Washington meddling in local affairs, and less bribery of States through half-baked and injurious Federal Aid projects."

"A heedless and badly informed Congress proposed to the States the mis-named 'Child Labor' Amendment, only to see it go down to ignominious defeat.

"Another Congress now has before it the proposals for a national Department of Education, intended to supervise, regulate, standardize and Prussianize the schools of the States. The proposal is only one degree less dangerous and un-American than the 'Child Labor' outrage.

"We hope and believe that this Congress will realize this, and that it is better informed as to the temper of the people it represents than was the Congress of 1924."

Personal News

W. P. Hurt has resigned as overseer carding at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

Basil Hughes has been promoted from second hand to overseer carding at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

W. P. Robinson has been appointed superintendent of the Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. H. Carpenter has resigned as superintendent of the Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga.

C. F. Turner has been appointed superintendent of the Georgia Manufacturing Company, Whitehall, Ga.

C. E. Davis has become overseer spinning at the Opelika (Ala.) Cotton Manufacturing Company.

Lloyd Weeks has resigned as overseer spinning at the Opelika (Ala.) Mills.

C. H. Johnston has resigned as overseer spinning at Davidson Cotton Mills, Davidson, N. C.

Lee McLeMore has been appointed overseer spinning at Davidson Cotton Mills, Davidson, N. C.

V. B. Hill has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Griffin Manufacturing Company, Griffin, Ga.

Harry Lorton, of Akron, Ohio, will be assistant treasurer of the Good-year Clearwater Mill at Cedartown, Ga.

E. N. Tart has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Bradley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Walter Dillard has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

J. L. Turner, formerly of Monbo, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Willard Cotton Mills, at Welland, Canada.

J. P. Faulkner, of Charlotte, has accepted the position of overseer in weaving at night at the Micolas Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala.

James A. Walker has resigned as overseer carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

J. E. Kaneer has resigned as superintendent of the High Point Yarn Mills, formerly the Millis Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

A. J. Mauney, former superintendent of the Majestic Mill, at Belmont, N. C., has been sick for the past two months, but is considerably improved.

G. I. Parmenter, of New Bedford, Mass., will be superintendent of the Goodyear Clearwater Mills, at Cedartown, Ga. They recently purchased the Paragon Mill of the Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., and will enlarge to 30,000 spindles.

Dan W. McLeMore, Jr., has been appointed overseer carding at Davidson Cotton Mills, Davidson, N. C.

W. E. O'Pry has become night overseer of carding and spinning at the Acworth Mills, Acworth, Ga.

W. M. Padgett has resigned as overseer weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.

D. J. Sossaman has resigned as master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

— — — Shafer has resigned as overseer carding at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Deep River Mills No. 1, Randleman, N. C.

J. H. McKinnon, superintendent of the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., will hereafter also be superintendent of the High Point Yarn Mills, formerly the Millis Cotton Mills, of the same place.

B. W. Robinson, superintendent of the New England-Southern Mills, La Grange, Ga., is receiving the sympathy of his many friends at the death of his father, which occurred last week.

Obituary

J. R. Chamberlain.

Joseph R. Chamberlain, president of the Caraleigh Cotton Mills and vice-president of the Raleigh Cotton Mills, both of Raleigh, N. C., died at his home there after an illness of only a few hours. He was 64 years of age.

Mr. Chamberlain was one of the most prominent business men in Raleigh being president of the Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Company, the Farmers Oil Company, of Wilson, N. C., and the Farmers Guano Company, of Norfolk, Va. He organized and built the Caraleigh Cotton Mills many years ago and managed the mill until his death.

He is survived by his wife and four children.

Mrs. J. R. Donaldson.

Mrs. J. R. Donaldson, wife of J. R. Donaldson, superintendent of the Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga., died of pneumonia after an illness of about ten days.

Mrs. Donaldson was born in Glade Spring, Va., and was educated at Sullins College, Bristol and at the Curry School in New York. She lived in California several years prior to her marriage. Later Mrs. and Mr. Donaldson moved to Lincolnton, N. C., where they built and still own a very attractive home. Mrs. Donaldson was one of the best loved women in her community. At the time of her death she was in charge of the Juvenile department of the First Methodist Church in Commerce and was a great force of good in the mill community. She is survived by her husband, one son aged 5, several sisters and one brother.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Texarkana, Ark.—M. E. Meltou and the local Chamber of Commerce are reported to be making efforts to locate a cotton mill here.

England, Ark.—G. W. Morris, J. R. England and Asa C. Watson, with a number of other local business men, are interested in establishing a textile mill here.

Honea Path, S. C.—The Chiquola Manufacturing Company has purchased 5,000 Casablancas attachments, which will be installed on their Whitin spinning frames. They will be made by the Whitin Machine Works.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Roseland Spinning Company is installing additional equipment, including twist-ers. The company has about completed the addition which will house the new machinery. When the installation is completed the mill will use electric power, instead of steam.

Bowie, Texas.—Good progress is being made in constructing the new plant here of the Bowie Cotton Mills and it is expected that the mill will be started in July. It is thought that the first 3,000 spindles will be in operation by that time and that 2,000 more spindles will be started in January. The mill building is 380x80 feet, one story. Cord tire fabrics will be produced, the mill to have eight looms.

George Beveridge, of Atlanta, is president, and C. A. Pruden, of this place, is secretary and treasurer.

High Point, N. C.—The High Point Yarn Mills, recently incorporated here as noted, will take over the Millis Cotton Mills. F. M. Pickett, president of the Pickett Cotton Mills becomes president, to succeed H. A. Millis. R. H. Walker, secretary of the Pickett Cotton Mills, becomes treasurer of the new company. J. H. McKinnon, superintendent of the Pickett Cotton Mills, will also be superintendent of the High Point Yarn Mills, succeeding J. W. Kaneer.

There will be no change in the equipment of the mill.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Huntsville Chamber of Commerce has received inquiries from a big cotton mill and a corporation that has been organized to operate a rayon mill somewhere in the South, according to information given out here. One of the industries already is established, it is declared, and represents an investment of \$1,500,000. The names of the concerns are withheld for the present and committees have been appointed to get in touch with them. The Chamber of Commerce has a large acreage of land adjoining the corporation line of Huntsville that has been purchased and will be held for industries that want locations. Railroad facilities and unlimited hydro-electric power are already available at the property.

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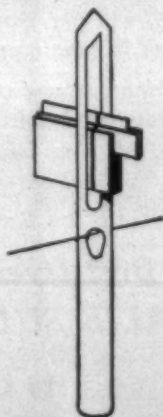
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Gainesville, Ga.—The Gainesville Cotton Mills have just started up two new Barber-Colman spoolers and warpers. The mill will also replace part of their old looms with new ones.

The company is making a number of improvements in the village, including the paving of the streets.

Columbia, S. C.—Two Columbia cotton mills, the Pacific and the Glencoe, will at once start a schedule of curtailment in production, it was stated by officials of the mill here. The Columbia Mills may decide to curtail slightly but no definite decision has been reached.

Officials of the Palmetto Mills said they were not considering a curtailment program at this time and not expect to do so in the near future as practically all their looms are already "sold." All these mills manufacture cloth, except the Glencoe, which turns out yarns.

Chester, S. C.—Along with many other textile manufacturing plants, the curtailment program of the three large plants of the Aragon Baldwin Cotton Mills, Inc., with plants located at Chester, Rock Hill and Whitmire, will be as follows:

Whitmire plant, twenty-five per cent curtailment; Aragon plant at Rock Hill, twenty-five per cent curtailment, and the Baldwin plant at Chester, twenty-five per cent of the machinery will stop all of the time, it was learned here. The Arcade Mill at Rock Hill, while having no connection with the foregoing plants will also curtail twenty-five per cent.

The above program starts April 30.

Gadsden, Ala.—Ground was broken Monday for the new cotton yarn mill which will be built by the Sauquoit Spinning Company, of Alabama, in the northern part of Gadsden. Engineers have been setting stakes and locating the buildings during the last week and excavation is to begin at once. A. K. Adams, contractor, who has obtained the contract for construction the buildings, is assembling men and material and no time will be lost in getting work under way.

The machinery of the Sauquoit Mill, at Utica, N. Y., will be moved here as soon as the building are ready for it. There are 20,000 spindles and much of the output of the new mill will be used by the hosiery mill of Alabama, Tennessee and other Southern States.

Charlotte, N. C.—Confirmation by Judge E. Yates Webb, of the sale of four cotton mills of the Mecklenburg Mills Company, bankrupt, is accompanied by information that the mills will be reopened soon, probably before June 1.

Two corporations will operate the mills, as recently reported.

One to secure a charter as Clyde

Mills, Inc., will operate Newton and Clyde Mills, at Newton, and Nancy Mills, at Tuckertown, Montgomery county. H. W. Anderson, of Philadelphia, Pa., will be president of this company. He is now president of the Fidelity Machine Company, of Philadelphia, and also president of Rhode Island Braiding Machine Company. He will represent a large interest in the company. Also in the company will be R. B. Knox, of Newton, now connected with the City Cotton Mills, at Newton. He will retain his connection with those mills.

Less is known about the corporation that will operate the Mecklenburg Cotton Mills, but the company will be known as the Mercury Mills, Inc., and will be chartered under laws of Delaware. Resumption of work in that plant is also expected by June 1.

Judge Webb confirmed the sale made by S. S. Alderman, an attorney, who sold the plants of the Mecklenburg Mills on the auction block at Newton on April 1, as special master.

The sale was made to Clarence E. Hale, of New York, the only bidder, for \$253,000 and assumption of a mortgage of \$853,000.

Mr. Hale paid less than one-fourth of what the mills were once, in an audit made in 1922, appraised at, but this was the only bid received for the properties and it was recommended by the special master that it be accepted. It was regarded as a good bid, all things considered.

Cedartown, Ga. — Negotiations whereby the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company acquires one of the units of the Cedartown Cotton and exports Company's Mill have finally been consummated, according to the announcement of C. W. Martin, Jr., Southern division manager of the tire and rubber company. Mr. Martin authorized the announcement following a conference with C. C. Slusser, vice president of Goodyear company.

"The Goodyear company plans the immediate enlargement of the mill," said Mr. Martin. "We confidently expect to triple production by the early fall, and have in mind the construction, in addition, of 100 employees' homes of the most modern and approved type.

"The mill capacity will be increased by the addition of a new two-story building, 500 by 140 feet, in which will be installed the most modern cotton mill machinery. Ground for this construction will be broken at once, and the work will be expedited."

Mr. Martin declined to indicate the

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amount of money involved in the mill's acquisition and enlargement, but it is reported reliably that the investment represents considerably more than \$2,000,000.

The Cedartown plant, is was announced, will be named the Goodyear Clearwater Mill, in charge of B. M. Parmenter, as manager.

Acquisition of the Cedartown plant by the Goodyear company, it was pointed out, marks only another evidence of the recognition the South, is winning as the scene of further industrial expansion. The Goodyear company now operates upward of 125,000 cotton mill spindles, with plants at Goodyear, Conn., New Bedford, Mass., Los Angeles, Calif., and in Canada. The Goodyear Clearwater mill will, it was remarked, enable the big tire company to produce the major part of its tire requirements for automobile and motor truck tires. The expanded Cedartown plant will produce more tonnage annually than any of the others being operated by the company.

Textile Directory Shows Growth

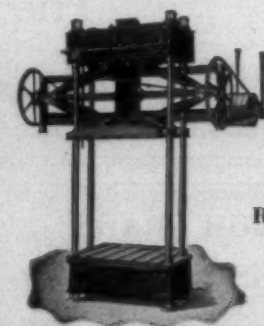
Continued growth of the textile industry in the territory served by the Southern Railway System is shown by the edition of the Southern Textile Directory which has just been issued.

On January 1, 1926, there were in the territory 1,043 textile plants, operating 13,178,395 spindles, 260,241 looms, and 47,736 knitting machines. Including projects under construction at the end of the year, 140 additions were made to existing plants during 1925.

The growth of the cotton textile industry and the consumption of cotton in the South as compared with other parts of the country are graphically shown by diagrams. The South now has 46.86 per cent of all the cotton spindles in the United States and during 1925 consumed 65.09 per cent of the cotton used in American mills.

The rate at which the textile industry is moving South is shown by the fact that since 1922 there has been a net increase of 1,786,995 spindle in the South as compared with a net decrease of 847,061 spindles in other parts of the country.

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Can We Standardize?

(Continued from Page 8)

ference of opinion between men engaged in the same undertaking, a very difficult one to solve is what qualifications must a man possess to be a practical carder, spinner, or weaver. Is there not some way we can find out when we reach the point in our experience, that we will know and can show others that we are what we are supposed to be. I think there is and I believe the time is not far distant when we will have to. When this time arrives we will have more confidence in our selves and our employers will have more confidence in us. There is no better way of bringing about such conditions, than through discussion of the problems, provided some agreement can be reached as to the best way to do it. While I am on this subject, I will say that there is another reason why overseers should know that we are what we should be, and that

is the fact that we all are or should be specialists in our line, and if it so happened that the boss weaver was promoted to the position as superintendent, he could not be expected to be familiar with the different problems of the carding department. The same would be true of a carder being promoted, as he would have to depend on the other overseers to a certain extent for a long time to come.

Now getting down to business, and starting at the bale of cotton, considering it in a normal condition as to moisture, etc., I will ask the following questions:

1. What should be the standard weight for a bale of cotton?
2. What should be the invisible loss per 100 pounds?
3. How much bagging, ties, and buckles per 100 pounds cotton?
4. How much dirt and foreign matter should the different grades of cotton contain?
5. What should be the length of

the staple for the different numbers or counts of yarn?

6. What different lengths can we use in a mix, and get good results.

Cotton Test.

Bales	4
Gross	1920

Less bagging	55
Less buckles and ties....	36
Less invisible loss	24

115

Opener motes	32
Breaker motes	14
Intermediate motes	13
Finisher motes	12

71

Card Test.

Finisher laps	48.1/6
Pounds	1734

Strippings	48
Motes and flies	36
.....	—
.....	84

This will be found to show a loss in good cotton that we paid for of about 14½ per cent. Some of it can be reclaimed, and something realized from it. This test was not made with vertical type of opener.

Vertical Opener Test.

Bales opened	60
Gross opened	29700
Grade, Mid., Avg.	

Droppings not cleaned 248
Droppings saved by cleaning 111
Dirt and leaf thrown away 137
No account was kept of the bagging and ties nor of the invisible loss. The test was made on a bright day with a temperature of 70, and the cotton seemed to be in a normal condition.

Question on Operating Vertical Openers.

1. What speed should a vertical opener run to get the best results?
2. What should be the production per unit per hour for the different grades of cotton?
3. Should the speed be the same

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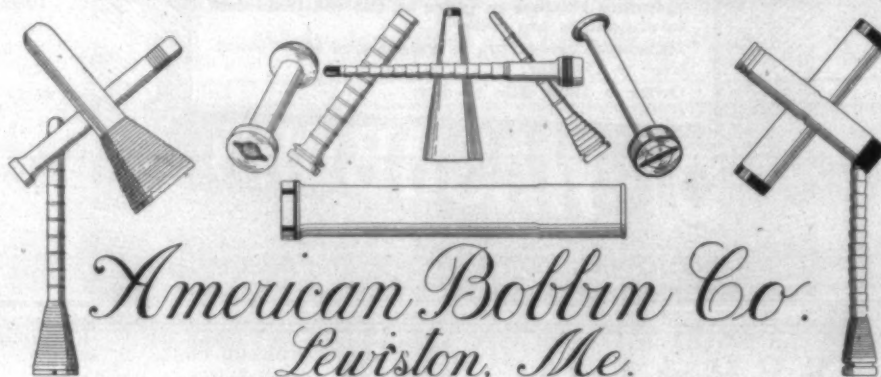
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on low grade dirty cotton as it is on medium or better grades.

4. What should be the settings both angle and opening of the grids to get the best cleaning?

5. How long should a machine run on the different grades of cotton without cleaning them out?

This is a very important question, for running on good cotton one week and being forced to get on a lower grade the next week is liable to let the machines run too long and fill up to the point where they won't drop out any more dirt.

Lapper Room.

Now coming to the lapper room, and assuming that we have got the best possible results out of our vertical openers that is possible.

1. Which is the best process for cleaning the cotton, breaker to finisher, or breaker to intermediate, and intermediate to finisher?

2. Which process will give the most even thickness and weight per fraction of a yard or yards?

3. Taking for granted that the operator does his piecing properly, who should be the function of the evenner to produce an even lap?

4. Would an evenner containing 16 bars make laps more even than one with 8 to 12?

5. With a given beater speed, say 1200, beats per inch 60, what should be the capacity of the fan per cubic foot per yard of lap run?

6. What should be the proper draft between the apron and the evenner roll?

7. Between the calender and lap rolls?

8. Assuming that the lap weighs 36 pounds and contains 7 per cent moisture in a normal condition, can we get better numbers by making allowance for the different degrees of moisture, or make all the laps the same weight regardless the amount of moisture?

These are questions that we all think we know more or less about, but so far we haven't proved it, and what we have found out is of very little help to the rest of the overseers.

Just a few more questions before we leave the lapper room, and take up the carding process.

1. To get the maximum amount of dirt, and leaf out of the cotton can we get best results with fast feed, light weight per yard, close setting of rolls to beater, and grid bars to beater or with slow feed heavy weight per yard, and wider setting of rolls and grid bars from beater.

2. Will a 2-blade beater and a given speed equal in cleaning a 3-blade beater of the same relative speed?

3. What should be the production of a finisher lapper per hour, quality of stock first consideration, with a given weight per yard.

There is one more question that I want to ask before taking up the carding process, and that is can't we make tests and find out the answers to these questions, and then formulate some standard that we can be governed by in changing from one weight and stock to some other.

The Revolving Flat Card.

Speed.

As we all know the standard speed for a 50-inch diameter cylinder as adopted for a revolving flat card is

165 revolutions per minute, the weight of sliver, and the doffer speed being whatever we wish to make them. By varying either we change the production of the card, but by changing both weight and doffer speed we can keep the same production. We can card quick and light or we can card heavier, and slower, and get the same production provided we keep the right ratio or proportion. The question that arises in my mind, and one that I have tried to settle a good many times is which is best. I have my own opinion, but whether the majority of overseers will accept it as right or not is as right or not is another question. So, for my next question,

1. Which will give best results, a card using a 12-ounce lap with a draft of 100, producing 52½ grain sliver, of the same card using a 14.05-ounce lap with a draft of 116.5, making the same weight sliver.

2. Which will give best results? A card producing 24.23 yards per 10 revolutions, of doffer of 60-grain sliver with a draft of 100, or the same card producing 29.07 yards per 10 revolutions, of doffer of 50-grain sliver, the draft of card being the same, and the production per hour in both cases the same.

3. Which of these combinations is best? What are their good and bad points?

I have visited a good many mills during the time I have been a carder, and have asked the opinion of a great many men both carders and superintendents, as to what should be considered that maximum production of a card. I have found cards doing from 90.00 to 225.00 pounds per 10 hours. Some of the men would tell me one thing others something else, but none of them seemed to know from actual tests what a card really could produce, and produce first class sliver. The same with the settings, some of them set their cards one way, some another so I am going to ask another question.

4. In grinding a card what should be the pressure of the emery on the wire, in pounds or fractions of a pound?

5. What should be the length of the point of the wire from the body to the tip that the emery cuts off? What relation should it bear to the diameter of the wire.

6. How often should a card be ground, and how long, production considered?

7. How should a card be set up to produce the best possible results?

8. Does the weight of the lap effect any part of the card in the settings except the feed plate.

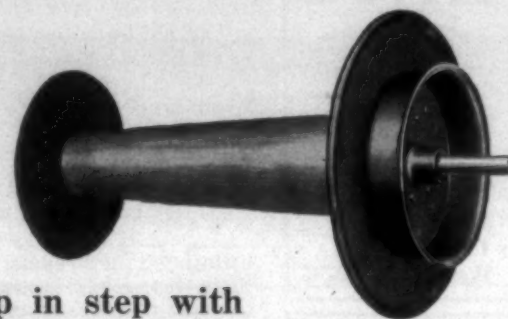
What are the necessary qualifications of a card to function properly?

10. Is a card supposed to take out all the leaf and foreign matter regardless of how dirty the cotton is?

I have asked this last question a good many times in my conversation with different mill men, and some of them would say it should while others would say that it should not.

11. How often should a card be stripped, per 100 pounds of work produced, quality of stock considered?

These are questions that greatly effect the running of the work, and in the end the success of the mill.



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The Story of Cotton

(Continued from Page 16)

Of natural advantages Lancashire possesses many. There is abundance of coal in the country and of iron not far off, together with a water power exceeding that of any other part of England; for the Gulf Stream, which washes its coast, comes laden with clouds and mist; these condensing against the range of mountains and hills between Yorkshire and Lancashire, cause an immense rainfall, and give birth to a profusion of streams. Here is indeed a land of brooks of water,

"Of a thousand petty rills

Tumbling down their several hills;"

little bustling streams, ready to turn all the water-wheels that comes in their way, ready to give their utmost help to bleach-works or dye-works, to make themselves as useful as they can be on their way to Mercer. The Mersery! what visions it brings before us of water as man's obedient slave! Never was water-power put to fuller use than Lancashire, so that we readily enter into the local saying about the Mersery and the Irwell being the two hardest worked rivers in the world.

But, above all, the men of this country possess a large amount of intelligence and natural quickness, with a special aptitude for mechanism. And whereas in other parts of England the inhabitants have been jealous of the introduction of foreigners more skilled than themselves in mechanical arts and have done all they could to discourage their settling in the neighborhood, there appears to have been a welcome for such French or Flemish workmen in Lancashire. Thus, it is recorded that two centuries ago the Warden and Fellows of Manchester College, "in order to lead ingenious strangers to settle in the town," granted to all such persons to cut timber in their extensive woods, not only for the constructing of their looms but for fuel, at the trifling annual charge of fourpence per head.

As early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth we see traces of the pre-eminence of Lancashire as a manufacturing country. An Act of Parliament was then passed to regulate the duties of the "aulneger," or cloth measurer of the county. He seems to have been an important person, and by this Act he was empowered to appoint deputies for the towns of Manchester, Rochdale, Blackburn, and Bury. It is curious to observe that these places, still the chief seats of manufacturing industry, are here named in exactly the same order as that in which we should now range them as to their relative importance.

In Manchester and throughout the whole county flax and sheep's wool were spun and woven in the days of "Good Queen Bess," but there was a deficiency both of materials and of persons skilled in the manufacture of them. Linen yarn was imported from Germany to be employed for the warp, while the weft was made from our native fleeces, and thus the old household stuff, "linsey-wolsey," in which so many of our ancestors were clothed, was produced. As time passed, on and vegetable wool from the south found its way into Lancashire, a variety of materials were made with the warp of linen and the weft of cotton. Some of these materials had curious names, herring-bones, cotton-ribs, barragon, broad-laced linen thick-sets, cotton thick-sets, draw-boys, and so on. Blackburn was very early celebrated for its manufacture of "chiecks," made with grey linen warp and white cotton weft, an article which was afterwards superseded by "Blackburn greys." These "greys" formed the staple trade of the town till spinning by machinery was introduced and a variety of new fabrics were brought into use.

In 1775, a number of persons, who desired to encourage these home manufactures, endeavored by law to prevent the wearing of India muslins and chintzes, then imported by the East India Company, and considered very fashionable articles of dress. When it was found impossible to pass such a law, these people tried to form a national society for the promotion of the same end. Their plan was not to receive at their houses, or take notice of any ladies who wore foreign materials, or any gentlemen seen in the company of those ladies; but they could not carry it out, and soon came to nothing.

The Lancashire manufacturer of the seventeenth century lived in a widely different way from the cotton lord of the nineteenth century, and filled a widely different position. "An eminent manufacturer of that age," says Dr. Aikin, "used to be in his ware house before six in the morning, accompanied by his children and apprentices. At seven they all came in to their breakfast, which consisted of one large dish of water porridge, made of oatmeal, water, and a little salt, boiled thick and poured into a dish. At the side was a pan or basin of milk and the master and apprentices, each with a wooden spoon in his hand, without loss of time dipped into the same dish, and thence into the milk-pan. And as soon as it was finished they all returned to their work." The manufacturers used then to dispose of their goods to chapmen or dealers, who carried them off on the backs of pack-horses. The roads were then so bad that no other

* That quaint old writer, Thomas Fuller, names among the Worthies of England three eminent manufacturers and merchants of the town of Manchester. His notice of them is curious, and runs thus:—"George, Humphrey, and Ralph Cheetham embarked in the trade for which Manchester had for some time been distinguished, the chief branch of which was the manufacture of cottons. Bolton at this period was no less the market fustians, which were brought thither from all parts of the surrounding country. Of these last especially the Cheethams were the principal buyers, and the London market was chiefly supplied by them with those materials of apparel, then in almost general use throughout the country. Humphrey Cheetham, when high sheriff of this county in 1635, discharged the place with great honour, inasmuch that very good gentlemen of birth and estate did wear his cloth at the assize, to testify their unfeigned affection to

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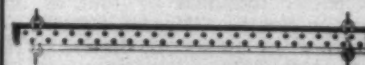
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him." This Humphrey Cheetham, so much beloved by his neighbors, resided at Turton Tower, and was the founder of the Manchester Blue Coat Hospital and Library. means of traffic was possible. The chapmen kept gangs of pack-horses, and when they had laden them with goods at the manufactories they used to go about the country and sell to the principal shopkeepers of the towns they passed through. Then they collected sheep's wool and carried it back to the manufacturing districts. By degrees, as turnpike roads improved, loaded wagons were to be seen instead of strings of pack-horses, and the chapmen—now called commercial travellers—only rode for orders, carrying patterns in their bags.

All this time spinning and weaving were carried on vigorously, not only in the towns great and small, but in the cottages scattered throughout the adjacent country. The weavers used to receive the proper quantity of linen warp from the Bolton or Manchester manufacturer for whom he worked; but the cotton wool to form his weft was to be home-spun. His younger children picked it clean from dirt and seeds, his wife and elder daughters carded it and spun it into thread, while his sons helped him to weave it into cloth. If his own family did not supply him with sufficient assistance he had to turn to the spinster of the neighbourhood. One weaver, who understood his business, could keep three women hard at work at their spinning-wheel. True, when he lived in the country he generally had his little farm to attend to as well as his loom, but when there was a press of work he was often at a loss for weft. It was found more easy to multiply weavers than spinners, and as the demand for clothing increased with the increasing population of our island, it was very inconvenient to have looms kept at a stand-still. The unhappy weaver was frequently obliged to trudge three or four miles in the early morning, and visit as many spinners, before he could collect weft enough to keep his loom going during the rest of the day. Often too he found it necessary to make the women's fingers move a little faster by promises, or a little present in addition to their regular pay; a ribbon or a handkerchief proved a great stimulus, and is was well worth his while to offer it.

Meanwhile, about the year 1760, a demand arose for British manufactured goods on the Continent and in our North American Colonies. We had little to spare, more and more being wanted at home; still the leading manufacturers of Lancashire saw clearly that if they could get sufficient cotton weft they could supply this demand and thus greatly increase both the manufacture and the commerce of their county. Fifty thousand spindles were constantly at work in Lancashire alone; fifty thousand pair of hands were employed about them from morning till evening, but the weavers were still insufficiently supplied. Here was clearly the great want of the day. The Royal Society offered a prize to any person who would invent a machine for spinning six threads at a time. A certain Mr. Paul, of Birmingham, took out a patent for spinning wool and cotton by rollers, and had factories built with his machines both at Birmingham and Northampton; but his undertakings failed, the machines were not preserved, nor do we know on what principle they were formed. A Mr. Wyatt next tried his scheme. He set up near Lichfield what he called a "spinning engine without hands, the engine being turned by two asses walking round an axis in a large warehouse." This establishment was carried on for a short time, but was not successful. A larger undertaking, established at Northampton, on a stream of water, which was to take the place of the two asses as a moving power, failed as well. Mr. Lawrence Earnshaw next invented a machine to spin and reel cotton at one operation. He showed it to his neighbours and then destroyed it, through a generous, though it may be mistaken, apprehension that it might deprive the poor honest labour and their daily bread.

Many were the carding, winding, and spinning machines now devised. Some, which looked very promising upon paper, failed utterly when put into practice. The idea on which they would not work at all. Numbers of these inventions, upon which much thought, much care and pains were expended, are now forgotten, or only remembered with a smile, but a few really did succeed, and marvellous indeed is the change which they have been the means of effecting in our land.

(To be continued)

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Dary Ring Traveler Co.	29	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Rogers Fibre Co.	—
Dixon Crucible Co., Joseph	25	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	17	—S—	
Drake Corp.	20	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Draper, E. S.	—	Scott, Henry L. & Co.	—
Draper Corp.	—	Seaboard Ry.	—
Dronfield Bros.	21	Sellers, Wm. & Co.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	24	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.	—	Sedel-Woolley Co.	—
Duplan Silk Corp.	—	Siggers & Siggers	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
—E—		Slaughter, G. G.	—
Eaton, Paul B. Devices, Inc.	34	Smith, Malcolm & Co., Inc.	—
Eclipse Textile Co.	31	Sonneborn, L. Sons	—
Economy Baler Co.	—	Sonoco Products	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Southern Ry.	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
—F—		Spray Painting & Finishing Equip-ment Sales Co.	—
Fort Dearborn Fuel Co.	23	Stafford Co.	—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	20	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Farish Co.	24	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	—	Sydnor Pump & Well Co.	—
Fournier & Lemoine	—	—T—	
Franklin Process Co.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
—G—		Textile Finishing Machine	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	2	Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	16	Thomas Grate Bar Co.	—
Greist Mfg. Co.	—	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
General Electric Co.	—	Tripod Paint Co.	—
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	—U—	
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.	21	United Chemical Products Co.	—
—H—		U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Herald Square Hotel	3	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Hart Products Corp.	20	Universal Winding Co.	—
H. & B. American Machine Co.	11	—V—	
Hollingsworth, J. D.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Hopedale Mfg. Co.	11	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	14	—W—	
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Washburn	—
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	—	Watts, Ridley & Co.	—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	Wellington, Sears & Co.	—
—I—		Whitin Machine Works	—
Industrial Fibre Co., Inc.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	—
International Salt Co.	—	Williams, J. H. Co.	—
—J—		Wills Veneer Co.	—
Jacobs, E. H. & Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
—K—		Woods, T. R. Sons Co.	—
Kaumagraph Co.	—	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	—
Keever Starch Co.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	—
Klipstein, A. & Co.	—	Waterall, Wm. & Co., Inc.	—

Can We Standardize?

(Continued from Page 23)

also, in my opinion it is a duty that we owe not only ourselves but the mill we serve to enlighten ourselves on these questions, by making tests, and finding what is best under existing conditions. When we realize this, and it seems that by the work of the different associations that we have, the day is near when we will know ourselves as we really are, and our employers will know us also.

Doublings and Draft.

The best running work, I have seen with the smoothest, and even roving and thread but not the most even numbers was in a mill using cotton strict middling average, with the following doublings and drafts:

Doublings	Draft
1 Cards	95.0
2 Breaker drawing ..	6.0
2 Finisher drawing ..	5.5
1 Slubber	3.5
2 Intermediates	4.75
2 Roving frames	5.5
2 Spinning	10.10

Good work was absolutely necessary in this mill as they catered to the best in the knitting business. The bite of the rolls on all the machines was a close as the adjustments would permit of.

Questions.

1. What relation should the bite of the rolls on the different machines from the drawing to the roving frames be to the length of the staple, i. e., what clearance?
2. What might be considered an ideal draft for producing smooth even roving?
3. Will the wrong bite and a long draft produce lumpy or uneven roving with even running cotton?
4. Would a short draft with the proper roll bite tend to even lumpy roving caused from mixed staple?
5. Could a carder being forced to use long drafts, and mixed staple be expected to produce as uniform a roving as one that wasn't?

Before I close I wish to comment a little on what I believe would be a good idea in discussing the ways or means of improving conditions, as discussed at the meetings of the Association. Owing to the fact that the class of goods is so varied and conditions in most mills are different from others it seems to me that it would be better to group each class of men, i. e., the hosiery carders together, the sheeting and print goods carders, the colored goods carders together, and the osnaburg or coarse goods carders together. Then each group could compare their system, and see who was accomplishing the most. To make it plainer I will say that in making comparisons between themselves one man on the same class of goods might be trying to make it out of good ordinary cotton with high speed, and long drafts, while another man on the same goods was using strict good ordinary cotton with normal speed and medium drafts. The same might be true with the men making the other grade of goods.

In conclusion I wish to say that I long to see the day when I can say

that I know my ability, and my job, and how to master it. I don't believe that there is any process in the manufacturing of cotton that can't be standardized, and I hope that I will live to see it. So far as the Seeker.

Spinners Meet

The date for the meeting of the Eastern North Carolina Spinners Division of the Southern Textile Association has been definitely set for May 14. The meeting will be held at Kinston, N. C. The first session will be called to order at 10 a. m. at the Chamber of Commerce.

C. M. Black, chairman, states that an old fashioned barbecue will feature the entertainment program. He is anxious that all spinners who expect to attend notify him promptly.

The Holt-Tate Co.

A new stock and bond company has been organized with offices at 817 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C., with R. L. Tate as president and W. E. Holt, vice-president.

Mr. Tate was formerly treasurer of a large cotton mill and Mr. Holt is president of the Wenonah Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

Nelson Brandt to Manage Florida Office of Link-Belt Company.

Link-Belt Company, of Chicago, Indianapolis, and Philadelphia, have recently announced that Nelson Brandt has rejoined their sales management force, and that he will manage a new branch office which is to be opened up in Florida.

This should be of interest to many friends and former customers of Mr. Brandt, who is well known throughout the South, but particularly along the Atlantic Seaboard, as an expert in engineering equipment. He will not only solicit sales for both engineering and merchandise material throughout the State of Florida—with office location at, or in the vicinity of, either Jacksonville or Orlando—but he will also establish and maintain contact relations with the Link-Belt Company's agents, Cameron and Barkley. It is also reported that he will work hand in hand with L. J. DeHoney, the Chicago sales representative at Miami.

For Sale

Two Breton Mineral Equipments, used only 30 days. First-class condition; cost us \$125.00 each; our price \$75.00 each. Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.

For Sale

3 No. 90 Universal Quillers, 20 spindles each.
10 No. 50 Universal Winders, 6" tubes.
18 No. 50 Universal Winders, Small Cones.
3 No. 30 Foster Cone or Tube Winders, motor or belt drive.
4 No. 12 Foster Winders, Cones or Tubes.
Reply G. T. Mfg. Co., Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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The Problem of the Far East

(Continued from Page 10)

theorists, sincere, but ill-informed and narrowly partisan. It is known that the activities of the Filipino politicians, both in the earlier Spanish days and since so large a measure of power has been put into their hands of late years, have been in very many cases directed against the interests of the great masses of the common people of the Philippine Islands. This may be done in the way of promoting education, sanitary measures, the building of good roads, the establishment of a sound monetary system, the setting up of the natural resources of the Islands. It is, however, equally true to say that the best work in these directions was done a decade ago and that in practically all of these matters there has been something of a retrograde movement since the most active efforts were made to Filipinize the public service in the Islands.

From the beginning of the American administration, our government's policy had been to give to the Filipinos an increasing share in the government just as fast as they were able to assume it to the advantage of the people. It is equally true that when, some twelve years ago, the decision was made to Filipinize the Islands rapidly under the Jones Law, the measures taken by the Governor-General in control at that time who went far beyond and even contrary to the spirit of his definite instructions from the War Department, went so far that instead of progress being made there was a distinct check to progress. One might draw illustrations from the school system, the health administration, the administration of justice, and other fields. The one specific fact that in their setting up the new national bank and taking over the administration of the monetary system and finances resulted within a few years in the wrecking of the bank and the saddling upon the people of the Philippine Islands of a new debt of, in round numbers, one hundred million dollars for which there is practically nothing to show in return, is sufficient it seems to me to indicate that it is time a change should be made and something be done to repair the injuries done both the mass of the Philippine people and Americans with interest in the islands.

I have personally talked with leading Filipino politicians who themselves conceded that withdrawal of American sovereignty at the present time or at any short time in the future would be a distinct detriment to the Islands. These same men and others, the most influential politicians in the Islands, some of them men who have opposed General Wood's administration most vigorously, have repeatedly said the same thing to Americans; nevertheless they are urging independence. What the most reasonable among them, what the Filipino business men and the American business men almost unanimously believe would be the best for the Islands, is that

American capital should be invested there in large sums, with a reasonable degree of certainty of an intelligent, conservative government that can be counted on to be permanent for a long series of years. This means that measures should be taken to declare that American sovereignty will remain at any rate for some generations, if not permanently, that Americans shall control the financial and monetary system of the Islands, that they shall have the final word—probably through courts of appeal—in the administration of justice, and that the more vital matters regarding health and administration shall for a considerable period remain in their hands. This is not against the training of Filipinos for self-government. It is only a return to the earlier policy of increasing the relative number of Filipinos in the government administration, and especially in the higher positions, just as rapidly as they can be trained to be fit for such posts, but not sooner; and the adaptation of the principle that every effort should be made to train them to the best advantage possible for self-government, while making sure at the same time that we are not oppressing the common people of the Islands or ruining the financial or sanitary conditions in the Islands by too rash and hasty procedure in that direction.

This whole policy of the establishment in a practical and permanent way of American sovereignty in the Philippine Islands is not only a question of internal a matter of very vital importance in our international relations in the Far East. One needs but ask himself what the result would be of throwing into the arena of world affairs as a bone of contention such a prize as the Philippine, when one considers the vital interest in that whole quarter of the world of the three or four great nations now most interested in that area. For the sake not only of the Filipinos and American economic and financial interests, but also for the sake of international harmony and the peace of the world, it is desirable that this question be settled, and settled in favor of the retention of American sovereignty.

Economic Research On Cotton Is Planned

Washington, D. C.—An extensive program of economic research on cotton is being developed by the Department of Agriculture, it was learned coincident with the appointment by Secretary Jardine of Dr. B. Youngblood, director of the experiment station of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, as consulting specialist.

The practicability of making cotton price forecasts is to be an important part of the program. Analytical studies have been started toward this end by the department, showing the statistical relationship between various factors controlling supply, demand, and price of cotton.

A comprehensive study is to be made also of the underlying economic laws operative in growing cotton, its marketing and consumption in the United States and abroad.

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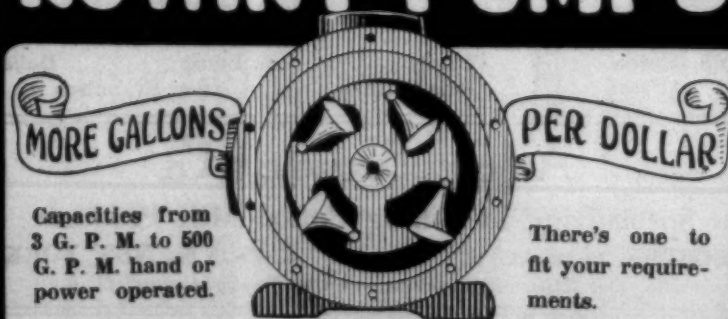
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Wabena Mills, Lexington, N. C., White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.,
Grey Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The demand for cotton goods continued light during the week. Prices were steady, however, and the reports that there would be widespread curtailment had a strengthening effect on the market. Short time operations in the South are expected to increase this week and a number of New England mills are making further reductions in their working schedules.

The demand for wash fabrics was slightly better, this including printed and yarn dyed goods, voiles, broadcloths and pongees. There was also a better demand for rayon mixed goods and silk and cotton mixtures. Business in domestics was quiet. Gingham were slightly improved and color cottons sold a little more freely.

So far spring weather has been unfavorable to a normal distribution of dress goods. Heavy goods continued quiet, the demand for duck being particularly light. Sales of tire fabrics were generally small. Some business in sheetings were reported in the bagging trade.

Trading in print cloths and sheetings showed slight improvement. The realization that the mills are determined not to accumulate stocks had a good effect. In print cloths, 60x48s for April delivery were cleaned out at 6½ cents, with no more obtainable at that price. Fairly good sales of 64x60s were made at 7½ cents.

Sales of sheetings included several carloads of 36-inch, 40x40, 6.15-yard, sold at 6 cents, including some business into July, and there was somewhat more trading in a few other styles. For spots of 36-inch, 48x40, 5.50 yard, 6½ cents generally; there had been some fair sales of this construction at 6½ cents, contract. Sales of 36-inch, 48x48, 5.00 yard, at 7½ cents; 9½ cents the last on the 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00 yard; 8½ cents generally on 37-inch, 48x48, 4.00 yard; business in 36-inch, 48x48s 3.00 yard, at 11½ cents; spots of 40-inch, 48x48, 2.85 yard, generally firm at 12 cents.

A number of spot sales of carded broadcloths were reported, with 90x60s selling at 10½ cents. In comb makes a choice grade of Eastern 128x68s sold on contract at 17 cents. Southern spots with several choice makes held for 18½ cents and bids of 18 cents considered possible where contracts are placed sufficiently forward. On some Eastern goods held for 18½ cents buyers bid 17 cents and were turned down. The shirting end of the market was considered to be slowly reviving.

A number of rayon alpaca and

crepe spots sold during the past week. Eastern goods were available at 23 cents for both 64x52s alpacas and 36x48s crepes, with some of them selling. Buyers who were somewhat critical of the quality paid mills 24 cents for single shuttle work.

The automobile industry is reported producing at nearly normal capacity, though with current consumer interest curtailed there is the prospect of accumulating stocks. The tire fabric section is affected to the extent of finding a tendency toward curtailment pursued by the leading tire producers.

Slightly better inquiry was noted in the Fall River print cloth market last week, especially during the last few days. One of the most pleasing notations was the fact that wide and narrow plain goods showed some interest after a long period of dullness, but not of the sufficiency to cause any change in the curtailment program of looms devoted to these numbers. Sales for the week estimated at 80,000 pieces which is a fair increase over the past month.

The presence of a number of large buyers in the market, despite the fact their appearance was confined almost exclusively to inquiry, was the cause of buoyed-up feelings. There was a general feeling of optimism, when this situation was created, although mills were rather reluctant to bid on such large quantities of goods. Some fair sized orders were placed to run through the next two months.

Fair business was reported in 36-inch numbers, principally the low counts and the extension of interest toward some numbers in this category, which have been dormant for several months was considered a good omen. Prices held quite firm throughout, with buyers evincing a willingness to place contracts for 10 weeks hence. Sateens have shown a fair inquiry, and on the whole the market showed a tendency toward betterment, without any outstanding feature.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	5½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray g'ds., 38½-in., 64x64s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x82s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	11½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	12½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard	10½
Brown sheetings, stand	13½
Ticking, 8-oz.	22
Denims	17½
Staple gingham, 27-in.	9
Kid finished cambrics	8½ a9½

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—No improvement in cotton yarns was reported during the week. Business continued on a very small scale, with actual sales limited entirely to small lots for filling-in purposes. Some inquiry for yarns for future delivery was reported, but buyers offers were lower than spinners would accept.

Yarn production was slightly lower during the week and is expected to show a further decline this week. Most of the curtailment so far announced affects cloth mills rather than yarn plants, but the example of the cloth mills in curtailing is expected to hasten short time work among the yarn mill. Spinners in the South have repeatedly asserted that they will not accumulate stocks and there is a very general sentiment to operate only on orders. Many of the mills have business on hand to keep them busy for several weeks to come. Others are picking up small orders from day to day, but most of them are expected to curtail rather than run without orders. Stocks have not accumulated, according to very reliable information from the South and it is believed that spinners are not going to pile up yarns.

There has been no change in the combed yarn situation. Business is slow and prices unsatisfactory. Mills in Gaston county continue on a curtailment basis.

The price situation as a whole has developed considerable irregularity, with spinners quotations usually well above those quoted here. The following list shows published quotations in this market:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
8s	32 a
10s	33 a
12s	33 1/2 a
14s	34 a
16s	34 1/2 a
20s	35 1/2 a
24s	36 a
26s	36 1/2 a
30s	37 a
32s	37 1/2 a
34s	38 a
36s	38 1/2 a
38s	39 a
40s	39 1/2 a
42s	40 a
44s	40 1/2 a
46s	41 a
48s	41 1/2 a
50s	42 a

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
8s	32 a
10s	32 1/2 a
12s	33 a
14s	33 1/2 a
16s	34 a
20s	34 1/2 a
24s	35 a
26s	35 1/2 a
30s	36 a
32s	36 1/2 a
34s	37 a
36s	37 1/2 a
38s	38 a
40s	38 1/2 a
42s	39 a
44s	39 1/2 a
46s	40 a
48s	40 1/2 a
50s	41 a
52s	41 1/2 a
54s	42 a
56s	42 1/2 a
58s	43 a
60s	43 1/2 a
62s	44 a
64s	44 1/2 a
66s	45 a
68s	45 1/2 a
70s	46 a
72s	46 1/2 a
74s	47 a
76s	47 1/2 a
78s	48 a
80s	48 1/2 a

Part Insulated Waste Yarns.	
6s, 1-ply	26 a
8s, 2, 3, and 4-ply	26 1/2 a
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	28 a

12s, 2-ply	29 a
16s, 2-ply	32 a
20s, 2-ply	33 a
26s, 2-ply	37 1/2 a
30s, 2-ply	39 a

Duck Yarns—3, 4 and 5-Ply.

8s	32 a
10s	33 a
12s	33 1/2 a
14s	34 a
16s	34 1/2 a
20s	35 1/2 a

Southern Single Chain Warps

10s	32 a
12s	32 1/2 a
14s	33 a
16s	33 1/2 a
20s	34 1/2 a
24s	35 a
26s	35 1/2 a
30s	36 a
40s	38 a

Southern Single Skeins.

6s	31 a
8s	31 1/2 a
10s	32 a
12s	32 1/2 a
14s	33 a
16s	33 1/2 a
20s	34 a
22s	34 1/2 a
24s	35 a
26s	35 1/2 a
30s	36 a
40s	38 a

Southern Frame Cones

8s	31 1/2 a
10s	32 a
12s	32 1/2 a
14s	33 a
16s	33 1/2 a
18s	34 a
20s	34 1/2 a
22s	35 a
24s	35 1/2 a
26s	36 a
28s	36 1/2 a
30s	37 a
32s	37 1/2 a
34s	38 a
36s	38 1/2 a
38s	39 a
40s	39 1/2 a

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-Ply.

16s	51 a
20s	53 a
24s	55 a
28s	57 a
32s	59 a
36s	61 a
40s	63 a
44s	65 a
48s	67 a
52s	69 a
56s	71 a
60s	73 a
64s	75 a
68s	77 a
72s	79 a
76s	81 a
80s	83 a

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	42 a
12s	43 a
14s	44 a
16s	45 a
18s	46 a
20s	47 a
22s	48 a
24s	49 a
26s	50 a
28s	51 a
30s	52 a
32s	53 a
34s	54 a
36s	55 a
38s	56 a
40s	57 a
42s	58 a
44s	59 a
46s	60 a
48s	61 a
50s	62 a
52s	63 a
54s	64 a
56s	65 a
58s	66 a
60s	67 a
62s	68 a
64s	69 a
66s	70 a
68s	71 a
70s	72 a
72s	73 a
74s	74 a
76s	75 a
78s	76 a
80s	77 a

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-Ply.

20s	48 a
22s	49 a
24s	50 a
26s	51 a
28s	52 a
30s	53 a
32s	54 a
34s	55 a
36s	56 a
38s	57 a
40s	58 a
42s	59 a
44s	60 a
46s	61 a
48s	62 a
50s	63 a

Eastern Carded Cones.

10s	37 a
12s	38 a
14s	39 a
16s	40 a
18s	41 a
20s	42 a
22s	43 a
24s	44 a
26s	45 a
28s	46 a
30s	47 a

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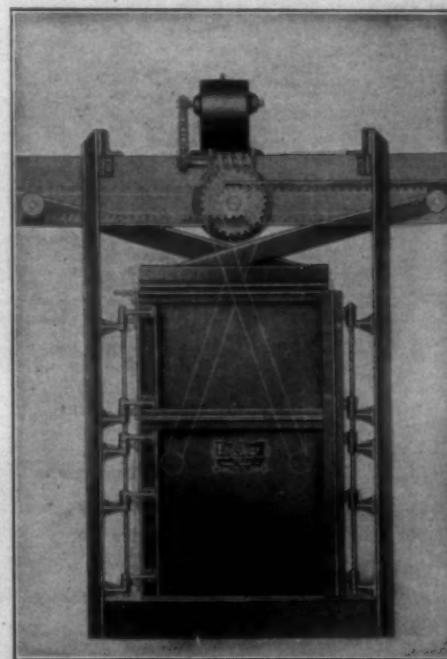
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